The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advance of Our Cavalry Pickets Two Miles Into Virginia.

The Rebels in Force This Side of Charlestown.

JACKSON STILL AT BUNKER'S HILL.

A Successful Expedition After Rebel Cavalry.

Thirty-two Captured and Several Killed and Wounded.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The following dispatch has just been received from our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

Nine o'clock P. M. Our cavalry pickets have been extended two miles, and are now some distance beyond Halltown, now held by our infantry.

A balloon reconnoissance was made last night, and discovered the enemy this side of Charlestown.

Deserters coming in, report JACKSON, with a large force, still in the neighborhood of Bunker's Hill.

Capt. J. F. PELL, First Minnesota, Provost-Marshal of Harper's Ferry; who went to Charlestown with last Thursday's reconnoissance, while returning alone at 7, P. M., was captured by the enemy in a raid on our rear. He is a brave man, universally loved and respected.

There is great dissatisfaction in the army respecting Order No. 154, authorizing regulars to fill up their regiments from those of volunteers.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 21.

An expedition started from Gen. SLOCUM's command this morning, for the purpose of intercepting and capturing a force of rebel cavalry, under Capt. DUG, who were foraging near Lovettsville, Loudon County, Va. It was in every respect successful, but the details are not known.

We took thirty-two prisoners, among whom was the Captain, and killed ten of the enemy. Our loss was one man killed and four wounded. DUG's was an independent company, raised in Loudon County.

Mrs. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mrs. Gen. MARDY, having finished their visit to the Army of the Potomac, left for Washington to-day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

We have just received the following dispatch, dated Frederick, Oct. 21—10 P. M.

During the recent rebel raid into this State, a wife of a National officer, the latter of whom is connected with the Potomac Home Guard, seized some ninety rifles belonging to the men and threw them into a well in a main street in this city to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

It is but true to state that this lady is the wife of Lieut. GROFFY, of the regiment referred to. Her patriotism has been the subject of warm commendation in social circles during the week. To-day the rifles were shipped to Washington by L. B. PERKINS, Government detective.

Capt. PELL, Provost-Marshal at Harper's Ferry, captured by the rebels in a raid near Charlestown a few days since, was heard from to-day. He is at Richmond, in good health.

Lieut. CHURCH HOWE is now acting as Marshal at Harper's Ferry.

The case of Dr. MORAN continued to-day. Three witnesses were examined, the evidence implicating the Doctor. The case will be continued until the Commission consults with the Governor of the State.

We may hear from a reconnoissance to-night, though it is doubtful.

A Commission appointed to appraise damages of the United States troops has been appointed in this city. It is composed of Col. LEWIS, H. BUCKLEY, Capt. JAMES A. BETTS, and Capt. BOOTHBY. It will sit for three days.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Reconnoissance by Way of Blackford's Ford—The People in Shepherdstown—The Skirmish at Kearneysville—The Return.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

The reconnoitering party which crossed the Potomac at Blackford's Ford, last Thursday morning, returned to camp last night, at about 10 o'clock. As has been previously reported, the force consisted of two brigades of SYKES' Division, one of MORRELL's and one of HUMPHREY's, also three batteries of artillery and a portion of the Fifth United States and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments. The entire force is attached to PORTER's Army Corps. On the occasion of the reconnoissance, Gen. A. A. HUMPHREY was in command.

At 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the cavalry crossed the river, and proceeded to Shepherdstown, at which place a few rebel vedettes were discovered and routed. The cavalry then searched the country for a distance of about three miles on all sides, and having met with no rebels in force, returned to Shepherdstown, and awaited the arrival of the infantry and artillery, which commenced crossing at Blackford's Ford at sunrise. A number of ambulances followed in the rear of the infantry. Some delay was occasioned in getting the artillery and ambulances over the canal, thence over the river, in consequence of there being no bridge across the former, and of the rough loose stones which abound in the bed of the latter. At present the canal contains but little over two feet of water, beneath which in some places is a thick layer of mud. By order of Gen. PORTER, a bridge was constructed over the canal, yesterday, so that upon the return of the troops much time and labor were saved in getting over the trains.

At 12 o'clock the entire force had crossed, proceeded along the river road to Shepherdstown, and were formed in columns a little outside the place in readiness to push forward. Many rebel wounded were observed walking the streets of Shepherdstown. They were taken prisoners and paroled by Gen. PLEASANTON's Provost-Marshal, some three or four weeks ago. As a general thing, the inhabitants are "secesh." Not over half a dozen families are favorable to the Union. One family residing on the principal street were conspicuous in their attention to the troops, and freely offered whatever of edibles they had in the house. The assiduous efforts of a rebel damsel to impress upon the soldiers a sense of her cherished remembrance for departed "chivalry," did not escape notice. As each regiment passed, she would carefully place a large bunch of flowers at the head of the grave, and when the men had disappeared, would take up the bunch and repeat the act in time to be witnessed by the succeeding regiment.

At 1 o'clock, the force was fairly on the way toward its point of destination. The road taken leads to Kearneysville and Leetown and beyond. When three-fourths of a mile from Shepherdstown rebel cavalry was observed in the advance. The rebels also had two pieces of artillery, and upon the approach of our skirmishers commenced throwing shell. They fired three rounds when our artillery returned the compliment, and we soon had the satisfaction of seeing them limber up and take to their heels. Kearneysville, near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the first place at which the rebels made a stand. On the route thither, cavalry were continually hovering on the flank, but they avoided a near approach. Their estimated force at Kearneysville was three thousand infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. They were drawn up in line of battle under shelter of a piece of woods. Gen. HUMPHREY disposed his men upon an open field. The artillery was moved to the front, and a vigorous fire opened. The enemy replied at first with considerable spirit, but in thirty minutes showed signs of trembling, and commenced firing at random. Two or three volleys of musketry from our men sufficed to completely dishearten him, and in a few minutes his ranks were broken, and away went cavalry, infantry and artillery in double-quick to the rear. Eight rebel dead lay upon the field. Between forty and fifty prisoners were captured, and several muskets and two officer's swords were picked up. One of the killed was a lieutenant of cavalry. The following document, taken from his person, is now in the possession of Col. C. M. ALEXANDER, of the Second District Regiment. It is directed to Lieut. TROY R. STAMPER:

HEADQUARTERS OF DUNN'S CAVALRY, DUBLIN, Sept. 3, 1862.

You are hereby authorized to raise recruits for Capt. BOYD's Company in my command for cavalry partisans. All those that can procure horses bring them. Those that cannot will be furnished $50 bounty, uniforms and all equipments furnished, and $24 per month. All captures taken from the enemy will be divided among the men.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. C. DUNN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry Partisan.

At night our force retreated about half a mile and bivouacked for the night. Early the next morning the line of march was again taken up, and our troops crossed the railroad and proceeded to within one mile of Leetown, which is three miles from the railroad and about eight miles from Shepherdstown. A line of battle was formed on an eminence overlooking the town. The batteries were placed in position and everything was in readiness to make or receive an attack. Upon another eminence three-quarters of a mile beyond, and before reaching Leetown, was massed a heavy force of rebels, they having received reinforcements from some source during the night. But few rounds of shell were exchanged, Gen. HUMPHREY not deeming it prudent, on account of certain demonstrations on the rebel left, which he construed into an attempted flank movement, to press the enemy hard. The contending parties retained their respective positions, neither side exhibiting any great desire to quarrel, until 2 P. M., when our force gradually fell back toward Shepherdstown. The enemy followed at a safe distance, but did not venture to make a dash. He tossed a few shell at the rear of the column, but they fell without causing any damage. At 10 P. M., our men were safely in their camps on this side of the river.

During the reconnoissance we had one killed and five wounded. The following are their names:

O. Jenkins, Co. E, 11th United States—killed.

Wounded—John Colburn, Co. H, 6th U. S.; Chas. Rotz, Co. K, 6th U. S.; Henry Thompson, Martin's Mass. Battery; Thomas Mullen, Co. H, 9th Mass.—mortally; John Hanna, Co. G, 6th U. S.

The rebel loss is not known as they carried some of their killed and all of their wounded from the field.

WHIT.

FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

The Story of a Free Negro—His Estimate of the Rebel Strength—Gen. Stuart's Raid—Rebel Fears and Feelings.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ABOVE HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday evening, Oct. 20, 1862.

As a general thing, but little importance can be attached to the statements of contrabands. In addition to being naturally endowed with "gift of tongue," their Munchausen proclivities are largely developed by contact with their white masters. In common with refugees and deserters, they are also anxious to secure the attention and treatment which the bearer of much information is expected to receive. I have, however, been conversing with an escaped free negro, who betrays such unusual intelligence and whose statements correspond so nearly with what I have previously learned, that I set him down as a truthful negro worthy of belief. His name is CHARLES HENRY TRUEMAN; he was brought up in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, learned to read and write, and nearly a year since became employed in Gen. BANKS' Commissary Department. He was captured, five months ago, at Strasburgh, and immediately pressed into the Confederate service as a driver. Objecting to this, on the plea that he was a free man, they replied to him that "it was their say about the matter now, and he might consider himself lucky if he was not shot for having been caught in the Yankee army." After "teaming" it three weeks, he was given to Capt. SAMUEL MARSH, of Company H, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, whose servant he continued until the time of his escape into our lines at Charlestown last Friday. Not knowing that he could read and write, he was frequently intrusted with the carrying of written messages, which he never let slip an opportunity of perusing, anxious as he was to procure all the news he could before escaping. He also learned much from conversations which he overheard between Capt. MARSH and other officers. The entire rebel army on the Upper Potomac numbers one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Gen. JACKSON has a large force at Bunker Hill. There is also another large force in the vicinity of Winchester. He does not know who commands them. There are between four and five thousand troops stationed at Smithfield, under command of Brig.-Gen. TALIAFERRO, of North Carolina; also two thousand at Leetown. The safe return of Gen. STUART from his late raid was the occasion of much joy. When our heavy firing along the Potomac was heard, a week ago Sunday, the rebels became prey to the most fearful forebodings, expecting to hear that STUART and his 2,500 followers had been intercepted and cut off. Imagine, then, their joy when they learned the next day from Leesburgh that the river had been crossed in safety, and not many hours after, saw their pet cavalrymen coming through Snicker's Gap with one thousand Yankee horses. Gen. STUART immediately located his headquarters at Berryville. The stolen horses were, however, driven further forward, and quartered on Mr. FLEMING's farm, 3½ miles from Charlestown, on the Winchester road. He was here when our forces advanced last Thursday morning. The troops which met us and disputed our advance belonged to the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Col. MUMFORD, and are doing picket duty around Charlestown. Three guns of Capt. CHOO's Battery constituted all their artillery. Capt. CHOO, who lived below Charlestown, on the Shenandoah, was killed by our artillerists. He saw the corpse as it was being carried to Mr. FLEMING's, a shell had entered his body below the right armpit, and passed out above the left breast. As soon as the artillery duel opened the Second Virginia Cavalry moved to the support of the Twelfth, and soon after, his own regiment, the Seventh Virginia, both of which were encamped in Messrs. FROMER and FLEMING's woods, three and a half miles out of town. Word was also sent to Gen. STUART at Berryville, and he came up in the course of the day with the Sixth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry. When our forces had silenced the rebel guns, drove the Second and Twelfth Cavalry Regiments before them, and reached the village, a considerable panic occurred. The captured horses were immediately collected preparatory to being driven back to Berryville. Had we marched on immediately, he is confident we could have retaken every one of them. Our meagre knowledge of the whereabouts of the enemy would have made such an undertaking, however, extremely hazardous. On my asking him why they did not open upon us when we appeared so boldly on the high ground about the village, he replied that they were afraid to, lest their position would be revealed. In the evening (Thursday) word came that JACKSON was marching down to their support with a large body of infantry. This may have been the reason of the withdrawal of our forces on the following day. He made his escape on the next morning, taking advantage of the thick mist to creep through the rebel lines. While the battle was progressing at Sharpsburgh, he remained on the other side of the river at Shepherdstown. Every one there understood that "we (rebels) were getting badly whipped." Such was the purport of all the conversation held by the citizens with the wounded and disabled which were being brought over. So the messengers reported. He heard one state in reply to an inquiry, that the "Yankees are cutting us all to pieces."

Whatever the rebel Generals may say in their official dispatches, all of the soldiers who participated, know and confess that they were severely defeated.

The old fortifications at Winchester are being repaired. Several miles of the railroad track between Charlestown and Winchester have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for army use. It was currently reported that the "Yanks" had burned the bodies of the rebel dead at Antietam to avoid the trouble consequent upon interring them.

"LINCOLN's Proclamation" is the theme of much conversation, and has caused many of the slaves to be transferred further southward. There is much apprehension among all the officers *lest Richmond may be attacked by a large army while the bulk of their forces remain in Northern Virginia.*

You wonder at the knowledge thus betrayed by this negro. He is certainly the most intelligent one I have met since the outbreak of the troubles, exhibiting more knowledge as regards both armies than nine-tenths of the rebel privates possess. And yet he is "too stupid" to bear arms in support of the Stars and Stripes.

Our New-York regiments are waiting anxiously the enforcement of the draft in that State when their decimated ranks are to be filled up. This is especially true of the Fifty-second, Col. FRANK; Fifty-seventh, Major CHAPMAN; Sixty-sixth, Col. PINCKNEY. I am pleased to observe that the damaging practice of filling vacant commissions with favorites, or men who will pay for a position, is rapidly giving way to the wholesome one of promoting from the rank and file those who have distinguished themselves on the battle-field. The Sixty-ninth, as you are aware, has lost nearly all its Line officers. Col. NUGENT is now filling their places with privates who have exhibited bravery while under fire. The following are his appointments thus far: From First Lieutenant to Captain, RICHARD MARONY, JOHN H. DONOVAN; from Second to First Lieutenant, JOHN TOOL, TERRENCE DUFFY; from Sergeant to Lieutenant, RICHARD KELLY, M. BRENNAN, M. MURPHY, B. O'NEILL, P. CARNEY, Sergt.-Major CALLAGHAN and Q. M. Sergt. P. BUCKLEY have been promoted to be Lieutenants. Let this worthy example be emulated in other regiments.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Enemy in Force on the Railroad Again—A Skirmish at Catlett's Station—The Rebel Scouting System—The Remedy—Official Reports of the Late Reconnoissance in Force.

CENTREVILLE, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Capt. CONGER, of the Second Virginia Cavalry with 60 men, left this place at 12 o'clock on Saturday for the purpose of ascertaining the exact force of the rebels and position of affairs on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad below Fairfax Station. The command proceeded by the way of Manassas Junction to Bristow's Station, where a halt was made for the night. On Sunday, Capt. CONGER went as far south as Bristow's Station, where he found the enemy in considerable force. Of what transpired at this place we have only such information as has been furnished by straggling soldiers from the command, who arrived here late last evening. They report that the whole command was drawn into an ambuscade, and they believe all were captured or killed except themselves and, perhaps, a few others.

It appears that, when near Catlett's Station, Capt. CONGER, with 20 men, went on in advance, leaving the balance as a reserve force to follow him slowly. A small force of rebel cavalry exposed themselves in front of a piece of woods at the west of the Station, when a charge was made upon them, and the advance disappeared in the woods. The reserve force came up to the same spot, when a rebel force, concealed in the woods, opened fire upon them from all directions. The reserve was surrounded, when the stragglers and the men on picket duty made an attempt to escape, and three of them, as before stated succeeded in reaching this place last night. Capt. CONGER, they are quite sure, was either killed or taken prisoner. When last seen by them, several horses were falling in his immediate vicinity, and they are inclined to believe that Capt. CONGER was either killed or wounded.

Capt. CONGER has had considerable experience in the particular line of service he was engaged in at the time, and it is hardly to be presumed that he was led into an ambuscade.

The above is a very pretty story, but I am pleased to have it in my power to destroy it. Just as I had got the above account written, Capt. CONGER with his whole command, except the cowards who abandoned their comrades in an emergency, rode into Centreville. Capt. CONGER's report is in substance as follows:

He found no enemy at Manassas or Bristow's Station, and proceeded to the vicinity of Catlett's Station *via* Brentsville, for the purpose of cutting off a train run up daily by the rebels on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Arriving near Catlett's at about noon, he concealed his force to the east of the Station until nearly 4 o'clock, waiting for the train. As circumstances rendered any further delay impolitic, he at about 4 o'clock sent a squad of men to the stone house just east of the Station, (where the scouts reported a picket to be stationed,) to capture the picket and then advance upon the Station, and if compelled to retreat to fall back toward the stone house, where he would meet them. Soon after the advance left, not hearing any firing, as was expected, Capt. CONGER moved forward to see what had become of his men. Arriving at the stone house, he could see all about the Station, and discovered his men advancing upon a picket stationed there, the report that a picket was at the first-named place having proved to be a mistake. The rebel picket fled before our men, and were pursued some distance up the railroad-track, when a rebel force of about 100 cavalry men was discovered They were charged upon and driven in every direction; but Capt. CONGER soon discovered that the rebels had a large reserve force of cavalry and infantry protecting a train of cars which had come up within a short distance of the Station, and he accordingly retired into a piece of woods at the right of the road, to receive a charge. But the rebels, advancing a short distance, retired, and Capt. CONGER returned.

The whole country between this and the Rappahannock is again swarming with rebel cavalry and scouts. Not a dozen men can leave this post without being watched and their progress promptly reported to the enemy in their front—so that they can act on the offensive or skedaddle, according to circumstances. To remedy this evil it is proposed to bring in all the horses about the country, so that the means of aiding the enemy will entirely be cut off.

Annexed will be found the official reports of the late reconnoissance in force:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, CENTREVILLE, Oct. 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Stahl, Commanding First Division Eleventh Army Corps:

SIR: In accordance with orders received from Headquarters First Division at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 15, I marched to Chantilly, and sent a patrol under Capt. AYRES through Frying Pan toward Leesburgh. I then advanced with my main force on Little River turnpike to Green Springs Cross Roads, and sent Capt. HANLEY to Aldie to join the picket who had sent for reinforcements. As per order, I remained here in command of the Ninth New-York and First New-Jersey Cavalry until the morning of the 16th inst. At 1 o'clock A. M., Capt. AYRES returned with his detachment, having patroled the country thoroughly to within three miles of Leesburgh, but found nothing of the enemy. About 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th inst., I proceeded toward Aldie, and when near there I threw out patrols and pickets in the different roads, and a detachment, under Lieut. BURROWS, to Middleburgh, and a detachment, under Capt. HANLEY, five miles out on the Winchester turnpike, where they remained until the morning of the 17th inst., while I stayed with the main force at Aldie. During the night Capt. HANLEY came upon a small party of the enemy and captured one of them—his horse having been shot under him.

On the morning of the 17th instant, in accordance with orders received from yourself, I sent a detachment of the Sixth Ohio cavalry, which had joined me the night before, with orders to go to Gainesville, push on to New-Baltimore, patrol to Thoroughfare Gap, keep up communication with the (White) Plains, where you would be with your command; and having sent out Capt. HANLEY on an expedition, I then proceeded through Middleburgh toward Paris, having thrown a detachment, under Lieut. DICKSON, forward through Upperville toward Paris, who succeeded in driving in the enemy's pickets and capturing one trooper, with his horse, &c. At Rector's Cross Roads I turned to the left, and marched to Rector; on the road, captured and paroled two Confederate soldiers. I then marched to Salem; on the road, overtook a funeral-procession, with three of STUART's cavalry in full uniform as mourners. Upon their word of honor not to try to escape, I allowed them to pass unmolested to Salem, where part of my command would be. I charged the town of Salem, and captured four rebel cavalrymen, horses, &c.; threw my patrols out on all the roads, and paroled about sixty of the enemy's sick and stragglers.

I here sent a detachment under Sergeant STRONG to the Plains, with orders to send a patrol on to and through Thoroughfare Gap. The funeral procession, which I overtook on the road, being now on their woy home, I took prisoner the cavalrymen who were with it. Stayed here until 9 or 10 o'clock P. M., when, upon the passage of yourself and main body through the town toward White Plains, I withdrew my pickets and followed as a rear guard. Having arrived at White Plains about 1 o'clock A. M., could find or hear nothing of the detachment of Sixth Ohio Cavalry who were ordered to keep up communication with this place. I encamped for the night with the rest of the force.

On the morning of the 18th, I received information that our train, with an escort of thirty men from my regiment, had been captured, and that our pickets at Thoroughfare Gap were driven in, and one of my men shot. Our whole force marching through Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket and Gainesville, toward Warrenton, I followed as rear guard, patroling all the roads thoroughly. A detachment under Lieut. BURROWS ran into the enemy's pickets on the New-Baltimore road, running from the west side of Thoroughfare Gap. Arriving at Gainesville, I was ordered to hold that place while the main force advanced toward Warrenton, which I did. The force that went toward Warrenton, having returned about 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., I withdrew my pickets, and again followed as rear guard, and arrived at Centreville about midnight. Having arrived at Centreville, I found that Lieut. BALDWIN, of my regiment, with a detachment of thirty-two men ordered from headquarters Sixth Ohio Cavalry (Col. LLOYD) to escort a train to Haymarket, or from there to the detachment under Gen. STAHL—that they reached Haymarket—that while there, about daylight, one of his vedettes, posted in his rear toward Centreville, reported a large body of cavalry coming; the Lieutenant replied: "It is probly our own troops," but ordered his men to mount, and sent a sergeant to investigate. The sergeant proceeded, and as he arrived at the top of a hill but a short distance from the camp, saw the enemy before him six or seven hundred strong. The enemy immediately charged after him and down through the camp. The Lieutenant ordered his men to retreat toward White Plains, where Gen. STAHL then was, but through the superiority of the enemy's numbers and horses but nine men, that I know of, escaped, two of them badly wounded.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. SACKETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Ninth New-York Cavalry.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

HUDSON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 20.

Maj. WOODFORD, of the Tenth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, attacked a band of guerrillas on Auxvois River, dispersing them, killing and wounding several, capturing arms, ammunition, blankets, and horses. The large camp in the vicinity of Portland was broken up.

Major GATES, of Adair County, reports that Capts. BURR and SMITH came suddenly upon DENNIS' band of thieves, killing and wounding some twenty, and capturing eleven prisoners, twenty horses, arms, &c.

Gen. GUITAR has captured several guerrilla leaders near Columbia, Boon County.

From Turk's Island.

A CALL FOR LABOR FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Royal Standard, Sept. 20.

An influential public meeting was held at Demerara on the 20th ultimo, to take into consideration the subject of immigration from the United States. Mr. EDWARDS, the American Consul, addressed the meeting, and placed the scheme in so favorable a light, that the Governor has decided to send Mr. WALKER, the Government Secretary, as a delegate to Washington, to concert measures for the introduction of as many people as can be obtained. The cost of each laborer is estimated at $20—about one-sixth of the present cost of coolies.

This project appears to give general satisfaction, and the result is looked forward to with much interest by the planters and merchants.

We have frequently heard the salt-pond proprietors in this colony complain of the scarcity of labor; if they were in earnest, there never was a better opportunity than the present of supplying their wants.

From San Francisco.

TIGHTNESS OF THE MONEY MARKET—OPPOSITION STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 20.

The money market is very tight. The rates of discount are at 2 to 2½ per cent.

United States legal tender notes range from 15 to 18 per cent. discount.

Sight Exchange on New-York, payable in currency, ranges from 15 to 20 per cent. discount.

Several capitalists are disposed to allow their money to lie idle until financial affairs in the East become more settled. This is believed to be the main reason of the pressure for money.

The steamer *Pacific* has arrived with 400 passengers and $450,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $20,000 from British Columbia.

The opposition steamer sails for San Juan, and the Pacific Mail steamer for Panama, to-morrow, producing a lively competition among passengers. The opposition rates, as advertised, are: For the first cabin, $200; for the second cabin, $150; and for the steerage, $90. The rates per the Pacific Mail steamer are $250, $187, and $133.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Arrived, brig *T. W. Lucas*, Boston.

Sailed, steamers *Moses Taylor*, for San Juan, with 510 passengers, and *St. Louis*, for Panama, with 400 passengers and $700,000 in treasure for New-York, and $470,000 for England.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Arrival of Six Hundred Paroled Union Prisoners from Aiken's Landing.

Late Intelligence from the Richmond Papers.

A Great Victory Claimed in Kentucky.

THE DANGER OF THE FALL OF MOBILE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 20.

The steamboat *Commodore* arrived at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock to-day, bringing down over 600 paroled Union prisoners, many of whom came recently from Macon, Ga., and were captured at Cedar Mountain. There were but few officers. Among them are the following: Capt. W. L. Foulk, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; Capt. Samuel M. Quincey, Second Massachusetts; Henry E. Holloway, Fifth Connecticut; Arthur E. Jordan, Tenth Maine; Henry Shaw, One Hundred and Second New-York; James H. Smith, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; James H. Snoth, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. The whole of the 600 will be sent to Annapolis.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The drafting of negroes for military service is strongly recommended by the Richmond Press.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The *Examiner*, of the 18th, says:

"We have some intelligent advices our army from in Northern Virginia, but as they refer to anticipated movements we suppress that portion of them. Our lines are quiet. The enemy are still at Harper's Ferry. The Federals on Wednesday last were destroying the railroad between Charlestown and Winchester."

All the information of our army is burdened with the complaints of the wretched and shameful arrangements for the sick and wounded. From Winchester to Stanton, ninety miles, there are no accommodations provided for the sick and wounded. The fault is not with the subordinates, but lies at the door of the medical director here in Richmond. The ill treatment of our sick and wounded is a crying abuse, Nothing dampens the ardor of our soldiers so much, It demoralizes the service, and disgraces humanity, the Government, and our officers in the field. It is a fact that none of our Generals, except BEAUREGARD, has ever visited one of our hospitals.

Reports from Winchester say that Gen. STUART is on another foray; that a cavalry fight occurred at Charlestown on Thursday last. No particulars received.

A VICTORY CLAIMED IN KENTUCKY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 18th says:

"From the remarkable consistency of the three reports published by us yesterday, it seems that our forces under Gen. BRAGG, have gained a great victory over Gen. BUELL. Our loss was 5,000. The present position of our army is not known, but *doubtless* they are in pursuit of the enemy."

The fight in Kentucky continued three days, the 7th, 8th and 9th. BRAGG was successful each day, capturing many guns and over 10,000 prisoners, besides killing and wounding many. We have heard of no general officers killed.

THE DANGER TO MOBILE.

From the Dispatch.

Our exchanges speak with great anxiety of the prospect of an attack upon Mobile by the enemy, which attack might involve important consequences, as the capture of this point *would give the enemy immediate possession of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.* A march of the enemy into the interior of Alabama would succeed in cutting the Confederacy more completely in two than the enemy could hope to do even by the possession of the Mississippi River throughout its entire length, as *it would destroy the line of communication now passing through Montgomery*, which has been of incalculable benefit to the people of the entire South.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Over 600 Yankee prisoners arrived in Richmond from the South yesterday. They left Macon, Ga. 647 strong; many have died on the way. They will be sent North with all convenient speed.

A number of sick soldiers arrived in Richmond yesterday on the Central Railroad. Included in the number were some of those wounded by the railroad accident at Charlotteville on Wednesday last, by which over 40 were killed and wounded.

The Commissary Department is the most corrupt branch of this Government. The system of contracts by this bureau, and the fashion which all Mr. NORTHROP's assistant Commissaries seem to have of leading that official by the nose, have given rise to speculations on the army, and the country will be found, when fully developed, to rival the corruption of the Washington Government.

Gen. PEMBERTON, who has been appointed to supersede VAN DORN, and has recently been put in command of the Department of the Mississippi, belonged to the Yankee army in the Spring of 1861. He was in command at the siege of James Island, (Charleston, S. C.,) and has a reputation for a large share of caution.

The Yankees scarcely know what to make of STUART's dash into Pennsylvania, it was so bold and daring.

Our burial party of 300, sent to Corinth, were seized and returned to Mobile, as "prisoners."

The Hon. W. H. FIELD, formerly of Kentucky, was murdered in Missouri by the Federal soldiers."

REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE AT PERRYVILLE, KY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 17, 1862.

The *Register* publishes the following in an extra to-day:

The fight in Kentucky has been confirmed by the arrival of two couriers, who state that the fight commenced at Perryville on Monday, the 6th inst., Gen. HARDEE commanding the left, Gen. BUCKNER the centre, and Gens. MARSHALL and MORGAN the right. The result of the first day's fight was that HARDEE captured 1,500 prisoners, with heavy slaughter of the enemy. On Tuesday the fight was renewed, with still greater slaughter to the enemy, Gen. HARDEE capturing 4,000 prisoners. MARSHALL and MORGAN captured 3,200. The enemy was driven back twelve miles, with tremendous slaughter. Our loss in the whole engagement was very small. We are not posted as to who were in command of the Yankee forces, except Gen. THOMAS, who encountered Gen. HARDEE. We also captured forty pieces of cannon. The following is an extract from a letter from Col. PALMER, received last night from the Gap:

Wounded soldiers are here from the battle of Perryville. Also a Captain of a Tennessee regiment. They report that on Tuesday and Wednesday BRAGG and HARDEE fought the enemy at Perryville, and drove him back ten miles, taking about 2,000 prisoners, and killing and wounding about 1,500; that on the next day WITHER's Division engaged the enemy and captured 1,000 prisoners, and that on Friday KIRBY SMITH engaged them on the right and beat them back, capturing 500 prisoners, killing Gen. JACKSON and capturing Gen. TOM CRITTENDEN. I give these statements for what they are worth. He says the enemy had 75,000 men opposed to Gen. BRAGG.

A dispatch from Gen. FORREST, dated Murfreesboro', 13th, says that he was a participant in the battle of the 9th, and that he estimates the enemy's loss at from 20,000 to 25,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss is about 5,000. A complete victory.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 11th, says Gens. JACKSON, TERRY, and WEBSTER were killed on the Federal side. Gen. P. TONNETT, of Lexington, and Major W. H. CAMPBELL, of Louisville, were also killed. Gens. ROSSEAU and CURRAN POPE, of Louisville, were wounded. The *Journal* claims a victory over BRAGG.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 16.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 11th says that BRAGG has whipped BUELL and driven him across Kentucky River, and is in hot pursuit.

The above dispatches were received at 11 o'clock last night.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

A gentleman through from Franklin, Ky., states that he read the Louisville *Journal*, of the 10th inst., in which was the following:

A battle occurred at Perryville yesterday, over which Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Federal loss is 25,000 in killed, wounded and missing. PRENTICE says it was a drawn battle.

Another man, a paroled soldier, just arrived at Murfreesboro, from Kentucky, says that the battle commenced on Wednesday, the 8th, on which day he was taken prisoner. On that day our forces fell back six miles through the valley, planting artillery on either side. When the fight was resumed on Thursday morning, our army mowed the enemy down, and the slaughter is represented as awful.

The *Whig* comments on the above as follows:

"The telegram from Chattanooga, published in to-day's paper, came to hand early yesterday forenoon, and was immediately posted on the bulletin board. Bringing the first intelligence from Confederate sources of the late battle in Kentucky, it was eagerly read by passers-by, and was the chief topic of conversation during the day. A copy of the dispatch was taken to the War Department, and very soon it was reported on the streets that the Secretary of War had received a dispatch confirming the news on the bulletin boards. Later in the day, this report was amplified into the positive statement that the President had received a dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, announcing a great victory, etc. If any such dispatch was received, which we do not believe, the fact was unknown at the Adjutant-General's office last night.

The Press dispatch, so far as we *know*, was the only one relating to the battle was received here yesterday, and we regret that it was not more satisfactory. The people have become chary of the statements of "reliable gentlemen," and hesitate to accept those of "paroled soldiers." Why did not the "gentleman from Franklin" bring the Louisville *Journal* with him? We do not discredit the telegram because the two statements are consistent, and not in conflict with legitimate inferences from the dispatches published in the Yankee journals. It is time that we should have something definite from our side about the fight. Knoxville, the nearest telegraph station, is about 125 miles, in a direct line, from Perryville, and Murfreesboro, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, about 150 miles."

GEN. STUART'S DASH.

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 14.

Hon. G. W. Randolph.

The cavalry expedition to Pennsylvania has returned safe. They passed through Mercersburgh, Chambersburgh, Emmitsburgh, Liberty, New-Market, Hyattstown and Burnesville. The expedition crossed the Potomac above Williamsport, and recrossed at White's Ford, making the entire circuit, cutting the enemy's communication, destroying arms, &c., and obtaining many recruits.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

We find the following in the Raleigh *Standard*:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, PETERSBURGH, Va., Oct. 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.—The General commanding begs to express his high sense of gratification at the gallant bearing of the forces under the command of Col. J. K. MARSHALL—Fifty-second Regiment, North Carolina troops, consisting of his own regiment, Col. D. D. FERREBEE's Regiment of North Carolina Partisan Rangers, Capt. EDWARD GRAHAM's Battery of Light Artillery, and a section of Capt. T. S. WRIGHT's Rocket Battery—in the engagement with the enemy at Franklin, Va., on Friday, the 3d inst., where, without loss to themselves, they repulsed, with much damage, an attack from the enemy's gunboats and from land forces, greatly superior in numbers to their own.

In particular is the General desirous to compliment and congratulate the troops who, without artillery, inflicted such loss and discomfiture upon the gunboats, thus proving conclusively that, in a country whose river-banks have no other batteries than the stout hearts and unerring rifles of its own free people, the vaunted gunboat is powerless.

By order of Brig.-Gen. S. G. FRENCH.
GRAHAM DAVES, Assist. Adjt.-General.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We endeavored yesterday to show that the Confederate States have nothing to hope for in this war but what they could obtain by their own valor and their own perseverance. This fact has been demonstrated so clearly since the commencement of the war that we had, until very lately, thought it was admitted by everybody. Within the last few weeks, however, we perceive a growing disposition to rely upon other sources of relief, such as the disordered state of the Yankee finances, the menacing attitude of the Democratic Party, and the violent discontent of a large portion of northern society with the Emancipation of Proclamation of LINCOLN. We very well remember how nearly fatal to our cause had been the illusions of the last year, and how sternly we had been reminded by events that the only just dependence of the Confederate States was in the arm and hearts of her sons. We would repeat the lesson we then endeavored to teach every day in the year, if we could thereby the more deeply impress it upon the minds of our countrymen.

We have nothing to depend on but our own prowess and our own firmness, yet are not these enough? See what they have already done for us. As long as we depended upon foreign intervention, we lay supine, and did nothing for ourselves. The enemy employed the interval, which we were wasting in idle dreams of peace, in making the most gigantic preparations for subduing us and reducing us to a state of absolute vassalage, if not downright slavery. We awoke from our dream to find ourselves already half undone; but we woke as a giant wakes from a short slumber, and we snapped the bonds which the foe had attempted to rivet upon us while we slept. It is because we fear the same lethargy may again creep over our senses, that we lift a voice of warning to our countrymen. Affairs are not so gloomy now as they were last Spring. We have abundantly shown our ability to beat the enemy in the field, and have demonstrated to the world that we cannot be subdued as long as we are true to ourselves.

What is there in our situation which ought to discourage men engaged in a struggle for their liberties? After a series of victories unequalled in this country, not surpassed in any other, we have met with two reverses. They appear to be by no means decisive. Our armies are not destroyed; our Generals are not captured; our material is but little impaired. The spirit of our troops is not broken. What else can we expect than to meet with occasional bad fortune in a war waged with such determination? It is not in the nature of things that it should be otherwise. The victories of one part of the country must be sometimes counterbalanced by the reverses in another. It is only upon casting up accounts and striking a balance that we can fairly estimate the importance of our losses and our gains. We have met two reverses, by no means decisive, in Kentucky and Mississippi. As a set-off, we have gained eighteen or twenty victories, captured a whole army of nearly 12,000 men, and established a reputation for valor not surpassed by that of the oldest nation in the world. The balance is enormously on our side.

Instead, therefore, of desponding, we see cause to entertain the highest hopes, if only the people will cease to indulge in the dream that they can be saved in any other way than by their own valor.

Union Meeting in Elmira.

SPEECHES BY COL. HAMILTON AND DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans and Union Democrats was held here this evening, and was addressed by Col. HAMILTON and Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Col. HAMILTON dissected the motives of the leaders of the rebellion, and showed that they were not understood by the masses of the South prior to their secession, and that the people were overborne by political machinery. The idea held by a certain party at the North, that JEFF. DAVIS would be willing to have a compromise, was utterly unfounded. His own safety was in the success of the rebellion. He never would accept terms, except those wrung from him by force of arms.

The necessity of supporting the President was earnestly insisted upon.

Mr. FIELD, who urged the necessity of electing a Governor who was in harmony with the Administration, and showed that Mr. SEYMOUR was not so, and his election would tend to embarrass it. The right of the President to issue his Emancipation Proclamation was defended on legal grounds, and the people were earnestly called upon to sustain him.

The speakers were frequently interrupted with applause.

Mr. FIELD and Col. HAMILTON speak in Geneva to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Burning of the Ships Brilliant, Emily Farnham, and Others, by the Rebel Steamer Alabama—Emigrants from Ireland and Germany to be Invited to the United States.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting at their rooms, corner of Cedar and William streets. Vice-President L. L. Low was in the Chair. Mr. Secretary STEVENS stated that the object of the meeting being convened was to take some action in the matter relative to the burning of the ship *Brilliant*, and other vessels, by the rebel steamer *Alabama*.

Vice-President Mr. L. L. Low said that at the last meeting of the Chamber, Vice-President Mr. ROYAL PHELPS had tendered his resignation; he was very sorry that the resignation had been accepted, for he felt that it would have been a benefit to the interests of the Chamber for Mr. PHELPS to have remained a member. He then begged that Mr. MINTURN should take the Chair, as he had some resolutions to offer.

On taking the floor Mr. Low said before offering the resolutions, he had a few preparatory remarks to make, which he did in substance as follows: Since the commencement of the rebellion one hundred lighthouses had been destroyed on every cape and headland by the rebels, leaving neither warning nor guide for those who went down to the sea in ships; the removal of the lighthouses attracted no notice from foreign nations, while the attempted blockade of Charleston by sinking a few vessels at the mouth of the harbor, that such a thing was going to be done was shown to the whole of Europe before the attempt was made—was denounced as an outrage against the whole civilized world. In conclusion he begged to offer the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard with profound emotion the graphic account given by Capt. HAGAR, of the burning of his ship *Brilliant*, on the 3d day of October inst., a portion of which is in the following words: (here follows a narrative of the destruction of the *Brilliant*.)

Resolved, That in view of the atrocity, it is the duty of this Chamber to announce for the information of all who are interested in the safety of human life—the life of shipwrecked passengers and crews—that henceforth the light of a burning ship at sea will become to the American sailor, the signal that lures to destruction, and will not be, as in times past, the beacon to guide the generous and intrepid mariner to the rescue of the unfortunate.

Resolved, That henceforth self-preservation will be the first dictate of prudence, as it is the first law of nature, and consequently that the destruction of the *Brilliant* can be only characterized as a crime against humanity, and all who have knowingly and willingly aided and abetted must be considered as participators in the crime.

Resolved, That this chamber has not failed to notice a rapid change in British sentiment transferring a friendly nation into a self-styled "neutral power," the nature of which neutrality is shown in permitting an armament to follow them, for the detestable work of plundering and destroying American ships, thus encouraging, upon the high seas, an offense against neutral rights, on the plea of which, in the case of the *Trent*, the British Government threatened to plunge this country into war.

Resolved, That the outrage of consigning to destruction by fire, without adjudication, British and American property together, is an aggravation of the offence against the rights of neutrals, and ought to be denounced as a crime by the civilized nations of the earth.

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard with amazement that other vessels are fitting out in the ports of Great Britain, to continue the work of destruction begun by the *Alabama*; an enormity that cannot be committed on the high seas without jeoparding the commerce and peace of nations.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Chamber to warn the merchants of Great Britain that a repetition of such acts as the burning of the *Brilliant*, by vessels fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by British seamen, cannot fail to produce the most widespread exasperation in this country, and, hence, they invoke the influence of all men who value peace and good-will among nations, to prevent the departure of other vessels of the character referred to from their ports, and so to avert the calamity of war.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Chamber, as it is the interest of all its members, to cherish sentiments of amity with the people of Great Britain, to maintain those cordial relations which have led to profitable intercourse, and to strengthen the ties that knit them together in mutual courtesy and respect.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the honorable Secretary of State and the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and to the Boards of Trade of London and Liverpool; and that the Secretary of State be requested to transmit copies of the same to the diplomatic agents of the United States for distribution in other commercial countries.

Mr. Low then made a few remarks about the destruction of lighthouses, and contrasted the conduct of the French Government, when at war with England, with that of the rebels. When the workmen were engaged in building the Eddystone Lighthouse, the Government of France gave orders that no man employed thereon should be molested, as they were engaged in a construction that would advance the commerce of the world. If a ship should happen to be burning at sea, as in case of the steamer *Austria* some few years ago, with three or four hundred souls on board, she would be shunned as a pirate, or at least a Confederate privateer, that is, if there is any difference between them. When the *Brilliant* was captured, Capt. HAGAR applied to Capt. SEMMES for the return, or at least an equivalent for it, of that portion of the cargo that belonged to English houses, he, Capt. SEMMES, said, "He'd see him d——d first." Our vessels are refused coal at English ports, while any British war vessel can obtain as much coal as she requires at ours. During the Russian War, in 1855, at the complaint of the Consul of Great Britain for this port, a schooner loading for China was detained two days by the District-Attorney. It was known when the *Alabama* was to leave the port from which she sailed, and it is known that numerous other vessels are to follow. An iron ram is also being built. News has been received that the *Iowa*, loaded with stores for the rebels, has sunk in the Clyde. It must be known that these vessels are manned by British seamen. He, Mr. Low, did not wish to censure England, but he called upon her as an act of justice to put an end to it; and concluded by asking the adoption of the resolutions, which was immediately done unanimously.

Mr. LEOPOLD BEIRWITH proposed that Mr. Low's resolutions and remarks should be printed.

Mr. PROSPER W. WETMORE seconded the resolution, and proposed that copies should be sent to the Boards of Trade of Liverpool and London, and likewise to the various European Cousuls resident here, in order to have them transmitted to their respective Governments.

Capt. C. H. MARSHALL then read a paper relating to the encouragement of emigration to this country. At the present time the fare from Europe, notwithstanding the competition of the various shipowners, is £3 10s.; from this $2 has to be paid to the State for every passenger landed. If this tax were abolished, the shipowners would agree to bring over passengers for £2 10s., which would, no doubt, greatly tend to the increase of emigration. Suitable agents should also be appointed to visit Ireland and Germany in order to induce proper persons to come to the United States. The events of the war have so fully proved the patriotism and bravery of our adopted citizens, that it cannot be doubted that the largest accessions to their members would be hailed with delight by the loyal American people, and that the line of policy suggested would receive their cordial approval.

Mr. THOMAS TILESTON said that the inducements to come to the United States were very great. At no time more than at present were workmen more constantly employed, or more liberally paid, and more especially to the workers in iron and other vessels. Ship-carpenters are now paid 20s. daily; joiners, 19s.; sailmakers, 20s.; riggers, 20s.; plumbers—man and boy—28s.; and an organization was now being formed to ask for an increase of pay. The men worked only eight hours a day instead of nine, as formerly, which made the remuneration now paid them, taking into consideration the increase, one-quarter more than formerly. It has been stated that the living is much higher; this is not so; a few articles may have increased in price, but the most vital necessaries of life were nearly as cheap as ever, and the most important item of house-rent is much cheaper. European workmen could not do better than come here, as better pay and constant employment would be given them.

The report of Capt. MARSHALL was adopted, and the Chamber then adjourned.

THE HOMICIDE OF PAT. MATTHEWS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of John Reynolds for manslaughter in the first degree in killing Pat. Matthews, on the morning of the 6th of February last, was resumed yesterday morning.

Henry D. Felter, one of the persons who was in company with the deceased on the night of the occurrence, was examined, and testified to the fact of Kate Smith falling out of the sleigh which he was driving, and that, after she was assisted back into the sleigh, two or three men, of whom he thinks the prisoner was one, seized the horse by the head, which led to the affray. He did not, however, call upon the deceased for assistance, and did not see what he did or what was done to him.

Two or three Police Officers who arrived on the ground after the occurrence were examined, and testified that the prisoner was pointed out to them as the man who stabbed the deceased, but they did not see the act committed themselves.

Dr. RANNEY and another physician, who were at the time engaged at the City Hospital, where the deceased was taken, and where the inquest was held, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds, which they said consisted of two incised wounds, one in the lungs and the other in the thorax. Death resulted from the complicated effect of both wounds. Dr. RANNEY said that he asked the deceased, on the morning before he died, if he had any corrections to make, or anything to add to the statement made by him at the station-house, with regard to the affray, and he replied that he had nothing to add; that what he stated there was the truth.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, for the people, here stated that the prosecution were anxious to have the testimony of one FITZPATRICK, who was a spectator of the affray, and who was now absent from the City in New-Jersey. He asked that the Court adjourn until the witness could be procured.

Mr. SPENCER, for the defence, objected to the adjournment, and said that the witness had been in the City since the commencement of the case, and had been duly notified to appear, and if the prosecution had been unable to procure his attendance, he thought the defence should not be put to the delay and inconvenience of an adjournment.

The Court said that the ends of justice required that all the light possible should be thrown upon the facts of the case, and with this view he should accede to the request of the Attorney for the people and adjourn the Court to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Court then adjourned.

Military Matters.

The Court-martial which for two weeks has been sitting at Fort Columbus, has adjourned to Fort Hamilton, where there are many prisoners to be tried. Col. LOOMIS, the Commandant of Governor's Island, is absent on this Court, and in his absence the command of the post devolves upon the senior officer, Capt. S. M. SPROLE, Fourth Infantry.

At Fort Hamilton the strictest military discipline is maintained by Gen. BROWN, who appears to be determined that the troops under his command shall conduct themselves in an orderly manner. Any man found absent after "taps," (9 P. M.,) is confined in the guard-house and tried by Court-martial. The General is, very properly, "down" upon bibulous soldiers, and scarcely a day passes but some one is incarcerated in the dismal-looking guard-house for being under the influence of liquor.

A NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The want of cavalry in our service, to which we have several times before alluded, has at length made itself so plainly apparent to the commanding military mind, that permission has been granted a few meritorious officers of old cavalry regiments to raise new ones. Major H. E. DAVIES, formerly an officer in the original Duryee Zouaves, and lately of the Harris Light Cavalry, is now engaged in raising a regiment to serve with the latter. We apprehend that Major DAVIES will find little trouble in obtaining his men. The cavalry service affords certain inducements which other branches of the service do not. The mounted man of to-day is as the Paladin of old. He is relieved from much of the wearisomeness of marches, and the duties to which he is generally assigned have a certain dash and romance about them. Companies are launched like bolts upon the flank of an enemy, or sped like arrows into the heart of an enemy's country. They come like a flash, do their work, and are gone again before the enemy sufficiently recovers from its perturbation to pursue. The swoop of STUART's cavalry upon Pennsylvania suggests itself as one of the most brilliant doings of the war, though, unfortunately, it was done on the side of treason rather than of loyalty. We need a few reckless moss-troopers of our own—men who can ride into the fray as well as away from it. The Harris Light Cavalry has achieved considerable distinction in the present war, having led the advance on Falmouth when that town was taken, and served under POPE throughout his Virginian campaign—covering the line of retreat which that unfortunate officer was finally compelled to provide for. Maj. DAVIES, Colonel of the regiment now in course of organization, has served in the war from its commencement, as an officer of infantry as well as of cavalry. He has had experience in the field as well as the theoretical education of the soldier. And under his lead there is quite as favorable an opportunity for the ambitious private to achieve an epaulette or an epitaph as under that of any other officer in the service. The headquarters of the new regiment are at No. 600 Broadway.

COL. DE TROBRIAND'S REGIMENT.

The gallant Fifty-fifth Regiment (Gardes Lafayette) has, in consequence of severe losses at Antietam and before Richmond, been consolidated into six companies, and it has been determined to fill up the remaining numbers by recruiting in this City. For this purpose Capt. G. B. BELOTTI, of the Fifty-fifth, formerly of the Sixty-second Regiment, has been detailed to New-York, where he has already met with some success, but less satisfactory results than were anticipated, owing to the larger bounties offered by other organizations. To enable the Garces Lafayette to overcome this disadvantage, a subscription has been started, and has already received the names of leading citizens, to enable the Fifty-fifth to compete in the matter of bounties with the rest. Those who desire to see this splendid organization of our adopted citizens filled to its entire complement and enabled to play a worthy part in the future battles of the war, will generously send their contributions to Capt. BELOTTI, at his headquarters, No. 177 Bowery.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see, in your issue of Monday last, notice of the promotion of several officers of the Fifty-sveenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, from this City.

This reminds me that injustice was recently done to those gallant fellows and their brave men, (unintentionally, no doubt,) by one of your correspondents, who gave to the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania the credit due to our Fifty-seventh Regiment, of New-York, for taking the colors of the Twelfth Alabama Regiment, in a charge made at Antietam last month.

Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) A. B. CHAPMAN, a native of this City, and a seven years' member of the old Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., went into the fight with the remnant of the Fifty-seventh Regiment which had escaped the casualties of the Peninsula battles, accompanied by fourteen brother officers, four of whom were killed, and five wounded, and left the field with only six officers including himself unharmed, and 180 men—186 all told—left less than one-fifth the number who so joyously left Camp Scott, Staten Island, on their way to the war one year ago. Let the brave few wear the honors they have so dearly won.

The Trade Sale of Books.

Yesterday was the big day of the trade sale. The invoices of Messrs. APPLETON & Co.; LITTLE, BROWN & Co.; WM. RADDE; MOORE, WILSTACH & Co.; BLANCHARD & LEA, and JAS. HOGG & SONS, of London, were disposed of. Almost without exception, the books offered have thus far brought better prices than they did last Fall, and a marked improvement since the Spring sale, is particularly noticeable. An invoice of Bibles, offered by Mr. HARDING, of Philadelphia, on Monday, netted that gentleman $500 more than a similar invoice did at the previous sale. The demand for religious books is very marked, indeed, and indicates that serious preparations are being universally made for death. There also seems to be a great demand for miscellaneous books, novels and stories that move the mind to mirth. In this we recognize the different dispositions and habits that go to make up a novel. There are people who become pious under the pressure of circumstances, to whom trouble brings thought, who, when the star of death rises grimly and terribly above the horizon, betake themselves to prayer-books. And again there are those who attempt to shake off care by shaking their sides, who seek a refuge from thought and dismiss death as though he were simply a dun. Thus it is that theatres, concert saloons, and gin shops, are doing a better business just now than they did in times of peace, when death seemed distant from every one as the stars—a possibility but not a probability—a nebulous uncertainty rather than a fixed and surrounding fact. Were it announced that the world would end at a certain hour on any particular morning, we would engage that, while half its inhabitants went to church and shrived themselves, the other would seek a dance house and dance till the earth began to crack, and the skies rolled back their flaming gates.

There is quite a demand also for standard works expensively bound. It looks as though in the general distrust of things financial the multitude were turning their attention to books as a safe and profitable investment for money, though moths are notoriously apt to corrupt and your neighbors to steal or borrow them—which amounts to the same thing. Books bound in half calf, antique, find a ready market, and are for the most part duplicated. For military books the demand is much less than one would have imagined, perhaps because our soldiers are getting beyond books, and learning the art of war from stern, practical lessons at the muzzles of muskets on the tented field.

Photograph albums are in great demand. Indeed these inventions have proven during the past year almost the only connecting link between the bookseller and the public. The large invoice offered by LEAVITT & ALLEN on Saturday, who rather make this branch of the business their specialty, brought excellent prices and was extensively duplicated.

The APPLETONS, also, who yesterday offered a large invoice of very fine albums, found no cause to repent it. Where this rage for photographs and photographic albums is to cease none can tell. Already their manufacture has become the specialty of several large houses, and still the supply can scarce keep pace with the demand. Losing friends we hasten to clutch and embalm their shadows.

To-day, the invoices of JOHN WILEY, CHASE & NICHOLS, MOSS & Co., BLAKEMAN & MASON, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, CHAS. DE SILVER, and others, will be offered. Altogether, the present trade sale bids fair to distance in its results all others for the three years past.

Excited Labor.

LONGSHOREMEN'S MEETING—ITS RESOLVES.

In pursuance of the announced call, a large number of longshoremen met yesterday morning on the Battery, to consult as to their present condition, and to devise remedies for the future. The men, among whom every nationality was represented, conducted themselves very properly, and to their credit it must be said, not a single man under the influence of liquor was among the crowd. At about 10 o'clock, a Committee, comprising chiefly foremen of stevedores, presented to the meeting a document making the pay fourteen shillings for nine hours, which, though accepted by a *viva voce* vote, was immediately repudiated by the meeting on its true purport being made known.

Considerable discussion then ensued, until about 11½ o'clock, when Mr. EDWARD BIRCHLEY addressed the crowd, setting forth their grievances, which were, that by the adoption of the nine hours' time, they would give to the stevedores the benefit of the long quarters and three-eighths, viz.: that by working from 8½ in the morning to 12 o'clock, they would only be paid for three-eighths of a day, and called for the appointment of a Committee of six to draw up appropriate resolutions for the purpose of presenting them to the stevedores and merchants.

The Committee retired and subsequently presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we shall work hereafter only at the rate of $1 75 per day, for eight hours, the time to be reckoned at this rate.

On behalf of the 'Longshoremen,

PATRICK TUOMEY, EDWARD BUCKLEY, JAMES HARMON,	Committee from the East River.
EDWARD STEDMAN, WM. ROBINSON, CHARLES AUSTIN,	Committee from the North River.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Committee instructed to lay it before the stevedores and merchants, and report at a meeting to be called by them. In the meantime, the men are to remove all goods lying exposed on the docks, but not more.

It was generally understood that the stevedores, with the exception of a very few, are satisfied with the plan proposed, and that the matter will thus be amicably arranged.

The increased wages are demanded by the working men on account of the high prices of provisions.

Naval Affairs.

The following is from a Washington correspondent:

"One iron Monitor harbor and sea vessel, to be called the *Tippecanoe* is contracted to be built by MILES GREENWOOD, Esq., at Cincinnati; and two of the same kind and size are contracted to be built by the Niles Works at Cincinnati. One of them is to be named the *Catawba*.

Also another at Birmingham, on the Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh, by Messrs. MASON & SNOWDEN, to be called the *Manayunk*.

All of them are to be sea-going steamers.

Chief Engineer KING, U. S. Navy, is the superintending engineer of the hulls, towers and machinery."

There are now nearly fifty of these iron-clad men-of-war building for the Government, besides all those afloat.

The United States steam transport *Massachusetts* sailed from this port yesterday for Port Royal and other ports. She had on board a large cargo of stores, provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries for the blockade fleet, and a great number of passengers.

HOW OUR NAVY IS DISTRIBUTED.

A careful analysis of the *Naval Register* shows the distribution of our naval forces to be as follows. It is not correct "to the letter"—the annual having been some time at press, and changes being very rapid—but it is as near the mark as Mr. FAXTON could go. The "special service" vessels on the Mediterranean are included in the squadron where they actually are:

	No. of Vessels.		No. of Vessels.
Potomac Flotilla	25	Mediterranean	5
East Gulf Squadron	21	Pacific	5
Western Flotilla	29	West Gulf Squadron	57
North Atlantic Blockading Squadron	45	Special Service	8
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron	52	Coast of Africa	—
West Indies (at present)	6	Total in 1862	256
East Indies	2	Total in January, 1861	41
		Increase	215

We are assured that an officer has left Washington within a few days prepared to give some stirring news of one of our squadrons, before long.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL MILITARY COMMITTEE, COL. ETHAN ALLEN.—This Committee, to whom the Governor of the State has delegated the control of the military matters of this Senatorial District, met on Monday at their rooms at the City Library, City Hall. There were present, Geo. W. Blunt, Senator Bradley, Peter Cooper, Alex. T. Stewart, Geo. Opdyke, John A. Foster, Gen. P. N. Wetmore, Brig.-Gen. Spicer, James W. Farr, and others. It was debated how the number of volunteers could be increased and the prospects of the draft diminished. This Committee has subscribed thousands of dollars to the war, and raised and placed two regiments in the field. It was unanimously resolved that ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., as Colonel, be requested and authorized to raise a regiment, to be added to the Mercantile Brigade. In the hands of a young and enthusiastic officer, there is time and opportunity to fill a regiment yet before the draft; and if by that time the regiment should not be filled, all the men recruited, whether few or many, can be turned over to new regiments.

A SHRRWD ROGUE.—A few days since two men, named JAMES S. GRAY and RUDOLPH KOHEE, arrived in this City from Boston, and put up at the same boarding-house in Beach-street. Soon after their arrival, GRAY stated in the presence of KOHEE, that in a day or two he should receive by express the sum of $150 from his father, in Providence, R. I. KOHEE, who was a mere traveling acquaintance, at once formed a plan to obtain possession of the expected money. He first went to the express office, where he represented himself as Mr. GRAY, and informed the clerk that he had removed from Beach-street to the Brandreth House, and requested that when the money came, it should be sent to him at that place. There was something in KOHEE's manner indicating that all was not right, and the Police were, therefore, consulted. Detectives DUSENBURY and SLOWEY were detailed to work up the case, and at their suggestion the money, when it arrived, was sent by the express clerk to the Brandreth House. As might be expected, KOHEE called for and obtained the money, but just as he had broken open the envelope, he was seized by the officers and conveyed to the Station-house. Justice OSBORNE yesterday committed the prisoner for trial.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Capt. HORACE BOUGHTON, of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, has been commissioned by Gov. MORGAN, as Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Col. DE WITT. Lieut.-Col. BOUGHTON has participated, with distinction, in nearly every battle in which the armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been engaged. He is first cousin of E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney at New-York, and is a grandson of the late JARED BOUGHTON, well known in the western part of this State as one of the first and most prominent of the early settlers of the Valley of the Genesee.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE PEOPLE'S LINE.—A steamer—to be the largest ever built for river navigation in any country—is now being constructed at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. This vessel will be able to reach the wharf at Albany at any time of tide. Her bottom will be nearly flat, to enable her to cross the Overslaugh. She will be provided with four hundred state rooms, and is expected to be able to accommodate fifteen hundred passengers. Her length will be 424 feet, width about 90 feet. She will have a cylinder 96 inches in diameter. It is proposed to name this vessel—which will be placed on the river early next Summer—the *Dictator*.

SEVENTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—To-night Hon. HENRY B. STANTON and Gen. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, will speak on the great question of the day, at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.—At the Assembly Rooms to-night, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, Hon. J. WADSWORTH, CALEB LYM, JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, Gen. BUSTEED and others will address their fellow-citizens. Ladies are requested to lend their smiling presence to the occasion.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY NOTES.—The Assistant Treasurer of the United States will, on each Saturday and Wednesday, supply the Banks of this City with a moderate amount of postage currency, for distribution to their dealers. This arrangement will relieve Mr. CISCO from a large part of the very severe pressure at his office for this currency, which will also in this way get a wide distribution.

INTERESTING TO ALIENS.—All persons procuring naturalization papers during the present and next week in this City and Brooklyn, will be placed on the same footing with other voters and citizens in the enrollment for the war draft.

TWENTIETH WARD MEETING.—Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Hon. THOMAS R. JONES and Hon. R. W. ANDREWS will address the People's Union Association of the Twentieth Ward, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, this evening. The public are invited.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Oct. 22.—Nos. 10, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—The man, MICHAEL FARRELL, who was stabbed in an affray with a colored man named GEORGE PRICE, on Sunday night last, died of his injuries at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner NORRIS commenced an investigation into the circumstances last evening.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District have renominated Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX. His Democratic opponent is H. C. BOSWELL. The District comprises the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The Commissioners and Surgeons appointed to hear claims of exemption from the draft, met at the several Police Station houses in Brooklyn yesterday morning. A large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity presented to put in their claims, but there was by no means so great a rush as might have been anticipated. A large proportion claimed exemption on account of being over the age of 45 years, and a number on the score of being school teachers and active firemen. Mr. J. M. VAN COTT, the Commissioner of the Forty-third Police District, held that active service in the Fire Department was a valid ground of exemption; and it appears to be understood that if the proportionate number of firemen have enlisted, as agreed upon between the New-York and Brooklyn representatives and Gov. MORGAN some time since, that no more men will be required from the Fire Department as such, whether they are active or exempt members. It has likewise been decided that policemen are exempt. The number of applicants on account of physical disability were comparatively few. The whole number who claimed exemption at the Forty-first precinct station was 125. The average at all the other stations is about the same. The impression appears to be general that there will be no draft—that the impetus given to recruiting by the large appropriation of $150,000 by the Brooklyn Common Council, will have the effect of procuring sufficient men to fill up the quota required from this City. Recruiting was brisk in consequence, yesterday, and recruiting officers now have some encouragement to proceed with their business.

ENGINE COMPANIES DISBANDED.—The Commissioners of the Eastern District Fire Department (Brooklyn) have passed resolutions disbanding Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 10. These companies some time since indulged in a disgraceful street fight, which resulted in the death of a man named ALEXANDER QUINN. The facts were elicited on the Coroner's Inquest, and the Commissioners were thereby enabled to decide upon the merits of the matter.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—The body of a man was found in the East River, near Ford's Dock, yesterday morning, which presented evidences of having been murdered. A cut on the right side of the head appeared as if inflicted with a hatchet. The skull underneath was fractured, and the evidence of the examining surgeons proved that the deceased breathed after falling into the water, thus showing that he was knocked or pushed overboard. The deceased was dressed in a black frock coat, dark plaid pantaloons, yellow vest, white shirt, grey underclothing and calfskin boots. The pockets were empty. Coroner NORRIS took charge of the body.

LOST.—FREDERICK FRYE, aged 7 years, strayed from his home yesterday noon, and has not since been heard from. He was dressed in a dark suit, has light hair, and has lost his upper front teeth. It is thought he has strayed into the woods near Flatbush, East New-York, or Greenwood. Will farmers and sportsmen assist in the search. Any information will be thankfully received at No. 395 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, by Mr. J. E. ROCKWELL.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Oct. 21, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and presented the following communication, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I do hereby nominate Augustus F. Dow, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of Augustus F. Dow, for Street Commissioner, be confirmed.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen—4.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Boole moved as an amendment that the time of adjournment be to Friday, the twenty-fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Walsh moved as a still further amendment, that the time of adjournment be to Saturday, the twenty-fifth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Farley—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment—8.

Alderman Jeremiah moved, as a further amendment, that the time of adjournment be Friday, twenty-fourth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—8.

Alderman Farley moved as a still further amendment, that the adjournment be to Saturday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Frear moved to still further amend by fixing the time of the next meeting at Monday, twenty-seventh instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.

The question recurring on the amendment proposed by Alderman Farley, that the adjournment be to Saturday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The same was carried, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Ottiwell, Froment—5.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The existing markets were established more than a quarter of a century ago, and wholly fail to meet the requirements of the extension of the City since that period, being of no practical benefit to the district lying north of Fourteenth-street, and there is necessity for additional market facilities for that section of the City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Market Committee be and they are hereby authorized to ascertain if it is practicable to obtain a suitable site for a market on the western side of the City, between Spring-street and Twentieth-street, and that they report without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department in relation to the paving and repaving of Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and recommending the following amendment:

"That Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and that so much of the intersecting streets as may be necessary be repaired with cobble stones," and that the ordinance so amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second class engine for Engine Company number fifteen, the same to be similar to the engine now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-eight.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the resolution granting a location to Hose Company number Five be altered to read "Engine Company number Forty-seven," and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said Company.

Which, on a division, was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of Eleventh-avenue, north side, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Reeport of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Hudson-street, between Eighth-avenue and Chambers-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, except such portion lying between the rails of and used by the Eighth-ave and Hudson River Railroad Companies, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the expense of the City.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Jeremiah, Froment—3.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-one, said house to be built on the lot of ground owned by the City, and situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote;

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Resolution that the salary of the late Dennis McCarthy, Inspector of Sidewalks in the Street Department, be paid to the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant therefor, and pay the same over to his widow.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Resolution that the house now jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Ten and Engine Company number Forty-five, be altered for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, said house having been set apart for the use of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2999, 3001, 3003, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3019, 3023, 3027, 3033, 3035, 3039, 3043, 3049, 3051, 3057, 3059, 3063, 3065, 3075. *Part II.*—Nos. 3410, 3412, 3414, 3416, 3418, 3422, 3424, 3426, 3430, 3432, 3434, 3436, 3438, 3440, 3442, 3444, 3446, 3448, 3450, 3452. *Part III.*—Nos. not posted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2841, 1313, 1265, 223, 987, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2837, 2839, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 658, 1738, 111, 126, 2386, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526.

The Spoils—A Suit to Recover Commissions on Sale of Government Steamers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Thomas B. Stillman vs. Samuel L. Mitchell.—The defendant, in May, 1861, was the managing agent of the steamers *Augusta, Alabama, Florida* and *Star of the South*, belonging to the New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. The plaintiff alleges that in May, 1861, the defendant applied to him, as his broker, to procure a purchaser for the steamships, or either of them. An agreement was therefore made, by which the plaintiff was to receive ten per cent. of the amount paid for the vessels. Stillman went to Washington, and, after great labor and much negotiation, finally sold the *Augusta, Alabama* and *Florida* to the Government, for $276,500. The plaintiff claims that the defendant now refuses to pay him his commission, which amounts to $27,650.

The defendant denies that plaintiff made the sale of the steamers, but on the other hand alleges that the plaintiff applied to him for a recommendation for an office under the Government, saying at the same time that he had friends and influence at Washington, and he might, if he had a paper showing his authority, be able to sell the steamers. Defendant signed an agreement, therefore, to that effect. The defendant claims that Stillman never spent any money for the purpose of selling the vessels, nor procured any customer for them, but that they were sold by another party, who had been paid for the service.

The case was not concluded at the adjournment of Court.

Slosson, Schell & Hutchins, for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for defendant.

Question of Practice—Motion for Extra Allowance Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Alvah Beebe vs. Roswell D. Hatch and Eliza H. Hogan, Executor and Executrix of Robert Hogan, deceased.—This was an action against Robert Hogan in his lifetime, and revived against the defendants as executors, &c., in which the plaintiff first claimed $225 for commission as broker, in selling two lots of land on Madison-avenue, and secondly for $11,000 damages for a breach of a builder's contract with one Kavanagh, of whom the plaintiff claimed to be assignee. The action was referred to Livingston Livingston, Esq., as sole Referee, who found for the defendants on the first cause of action, and in favor of the plaintiff on the second, for $1,040 instead of $11,000. On this state of facts the plaintiff's counsel made this motion for an extra allowance of five per cent. on the amount found by the Referee, claiming that it was an extraordinary and difficult suit and that he had the Referee's certificate to that effect, that there had been seventy-six meetings and many hundred pages of testimony taken, and further that he offered to settle with the executor, Mr. Hatch, for $1,300, which was refused; and further that he offered to refer the case under the statute to the Surrogate, which was also declined.

The defendants opposed the motion on the ground that the case was an ordinary reference—tedious only like all references. The offer to settle the claim by any specific sum was denied; and that the Executors were not required to refer to the Surrogate under the statute, unless they deemed it for the best interest of the estate so to do, or until they were fully informed as to all the particulars concerning the matters in issue.

The motion for an extra allowance was denied.

S. K. & F. B. Wightman for the motion; Roswell D. Hatch opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Beebe *vs.* Hatch et al. Scott *vs.* Almy. Crane *vs.* Barth. Low *vs.* New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Le Roy *vs.* The Same. Harrigan, &c., *vs.* The Same. Tappan *vs.* Alexander. Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company *vs.* Tappscott et al. Mulrey *vs.* Tallman. Balesten *vs.* Tomlinson et al. Doyle *vs.* McElkinney et al. Artisans' Bank *vs.* Platt. Mourey *vs.* Robinson. Struter *vs.* Harley. Thomson et al. *vs.* Schultz et al. Cashman *vs.* Hunter et al. Campbell *vs.* Welch. Swertser et al. *vs.* Gordon et al. Germania Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Dunscomb. Farland *vs.* Davis et al. Vowrsney et al. *vs.* Pine.—Motions granted.

Helser vs. *Murray*.—Motion for injunction granted.

Omerod vs. *Hancock*.—Granted for Oct. 31.

Spencer vs. *Ireland*.—Motion for attachment granted.

Hawur vs. *Tasker*.—Motion granted on payment of disbursements, and reference ordered.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Roberts vs. *Whitney*.—Exceptions to report of Referee overruled, and report of Referee confirmed, neither party to recover costs as against the other. Final decree to be settled on three days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Aspinwall, &c., vs. *Ferris*.—(Suit No. 2.) Order vacating judgment and discontinuing action, granted.

Hives vs. *Kingsland*.—Motion granted.

Roceo vs. *Hacket*.—Order making judgment of Court of Appeals the judgment of this Court, granted.

The Indian War.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. SIBLEY'S CAMP.

From the St. Paul's Press, Oct. 15.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. SHELLY arrived in this city yesterday morning with dispatches for Gen. POPE. Later in the day, Paymasters SMITH, ATCHISON and HAIGHT also arrived, having left camp some twelve hours later than Lieut. SHELLEY. Of the Indians tried before the military commission, twenty-one have been found guilty. Others are yet to be tried. The number of Indians who had surrendered themselves to Gen. SIBLEY and been sent down to the Agency was 1,507. About fifty lodges are yet with Gen. SIBLEY. The Indians sent down are in charge of Capt. WHITNEY, commanding a battalion of two companies—his own and Capt. KENNEDY's. They are employed in digging and taking care of the large potato crop at the Agency. Maj. GALBRAITH was at the agency, looking after the remains of the government property. Just before Maj. SMITH and party left Gen. SIBLEY's camp, a rumor was current that half-breed scouts had brought in news that five hundred lodges of Yanktonais were on the march to attack Gen. SIBLEY, and that they then were but a few miles from his camp. Not much credence, was however attached to the report.

From a letter of our correspondent at Red Iron Village, where Col. SIBLEY was encamped at the time it was written, we extract the following account of the speeches at the council, which resulted in the delivery of the captives. Col. SIBLEY spoke as follows, (in substance,) through his interpreter, Rev. Mr. RIGGS:

He wished to say to the Indians, that he had come here with the large force which they saw to capture and punish those bad Indians who had been engaged in the murder of white men, women and children; that he was glad to hear that none of those present had been participants in the affair, and that they should not be harmed; that many of the older ones had known him personally when, a few years ago, he had control of the Indian trade in this part of the State, the others knew him by reputation, and must be satisfied that he would not tell them one thing, when in his heart he meant another; that he had full power from their Great Father to speak in his name, and that those who had been engaged in taking the prisoners from their captors should be remembered and rewarded; that as to the murderers, he should pursue as fast as he was able, and that if he did not succeed in overtaking them, they could not escape, as their Great Father had sent out large forces in another direction to capture them; that besides, he would be joined by about 1,000 cavalry before long; they, the Indians, might look upon the bad Indians who had committed the murders as dead men; that he had now to request that they would deliver over the prisoners they had in their possession, which was now his principal business with them, and that he would hereafter hold further council with them to discuss matters—that he was now ready to hear anything they had to say.

After Col. SIBLEY had concluded, WABASHAW and MAZAKUTAMANEE, (whose name in English is "An Iron that Shoots Walking,") responded, in substance, as follows:

They both denied having anything to do with the raid; that it was commenced by the Lower Indians; that we were found in their midst, was true, but they had been compelled, at the muzzle of the gun, to either go with them or die; their conduct and acquiescence to the lower Indians was with the view of saving the whites; they, the other Indians, had left them; they had neither blood on their hands or blood in their hearts, or they could not shake hands with their Great Father or look him in the face, but now they had saved our white folks they would deliver them up.

WABASHAW said his feelings of friendship for the white man encircled everything; that his heart reached the clouds; "yes, it reaches clear to the stars, and as far and high as the sun," and that is feelings for his Great Father were the same as ever."

—On the night of Oct. 13, Jonathan F. Pickel shot and instantly killed his brother Furman F. Pickel. Both parties live in Roxbury Township, near Drakeville, N. J., and the difficulty between them originated in the two getting drunk while going on a fishing excursion. Furman made threats against the life of Jonathan, and the latter, as he alleges, in self-defence, got a shot-gun, which he only fired with such fatal effect when his brother was about attacking him with a bowie-knife. Jonathan surrendered himself, and is now in jail to await trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 21, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	500	Erie Railway	59¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	96	300	do s30	59½
26,800	U. S. Dem. Notes	124	400	do	59⅝
5,000	do	124¼	300	do s60	59
6,000	do	124½	200	do	59¾
1,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Note....Endo'd	103	2000	do	60
1,000	Ill. Ca. Bds., 60	100	300	do	59⅞
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70	104	100	do s30	59½
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	1450	Erie R. Preferred	89
7,000	Mich. State 6s	102	200	do	89½
3,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90	53¾	100	do s30	89
6,000	Va. State 6s	63	1300	do	88¾
5,000	Mo. 6s	53	200	do b10	89½
5,000	do b30	52	300	do s60	89
5,000	do b30	52⅞	50	do b60	89½
4,000	do	52¾	100	Harlem Railroad	21
6,000	do	52½	700	do	21¼
8,000	M. 6s I. to H. & S. J.	70	100	do s15	21¼
1,000	Cal. S. 7s	114	200	do s30	21¼
1,000	do	113½	200	Harlem R. Pref s30	50
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	150	Nor. & Wor. R	65
2,000	E. R. 1 m. bds	115	40	do	65¼
8,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds	100½	1400	Reading Railroad	77¾
4,000	H. R. R. 2d m. b.	105	100	Mich. Cen. R	87
6,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	97¾	100	do b30	87
5,000	do	97½	100	do b30	86¾
17,000	Mich. So. s. f. bds.	108	300	do s30	86¾
2,000	Ill. C. R. Bds	105⅛	200	do s30	86½
1,000	Al. & T. H. 1st m.	99	400	M. S. & N. I. R	41¾
2,000	A. & T. H., 3d pf.	80¾	400	do s30	41½
13,000	do	80½	100	do s15	41¾
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	101½	1000	do	42
14,000	C. & N. W. As. Bs.	60	50	do	41⅞
5,000	do b30	60½	50	do b30	42
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	50	do s30	41¾
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. Bs.	104	10	Mich. So. & N. I. g'd S.	80¾
60,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	104½	400	do	81
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	94½	100	do s30	80¾
5,000	do b30	94½	50	do s60	80½
10,000	do	94¼	100	do s30	80⅞
6,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	78	18	Panama Railroad	150
8,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	70	200	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	81
40	Bank of Commerce	98	100	do s30	80¾
50	Mer. Ex. Bk	92	1200	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.	38
11	Metropolitan Bank	104	100	do b30	38
12	Corn Ex. Bank	102	500	do b30	38¼
15	Commonwealth Bk.	91	24	do	37¾
5	Park Bank	113¾	100	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	134¾
24	do	114	31	do	135
1,200	American Gold	128½	23	do	134
10,000	do	128¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	84
5,000	do	128⅝	250	do	83¾
100,000	do	128½	50	do b30	84
10	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	110	200	do	83½
300	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13½	200	do s30	83¾
155	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	125	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	69½
50	do	124¾	100	do s15	69½
100	Hud. River R. b10	67½	500	do b30	69¾
150	do	67½	100	Chi. & R'k Is. R. s30	80½
123	N. Y. Cen. R.	106¼	100	do s30	80¾
346	do	106	100	do s60	81
200	do	105⅞	100	do	81
350	do	105¾	450	do	81¼
600	do s30	105½	100	do s15	81
100	do b30	105⅞	100	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	105
14	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch.	58	400	do	105½
8	do	58½	10	Toledo & Wab. R.	31
50	do	59	100	Tol. & Wab. Prf. b30	71
16	do	58¾	200	do	70½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104	500	Erie Railway	61½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	103	1000	do	61¾
35,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	105½	200	do	61½
10,000	U. S. Dem'd N's.	125⅞	200	do s30	61¾
3,000	do	125½	100	do s30	61⅝
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53¼	300	Chi. & Rk. Isl. s30	81¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	53½	300	do	81¾
4,000	N. Car. State 6s.	68	800	Erie R. Pref.	90½
10,000	Ill. Ca. Reg. Bds	100	500	do	90¾
1,000	Ill. Ster. Bds.	100	100	do	90
5,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	104	100	do s60	89¾
1,000	Hud. R. R 1st M. bs.	115	600	Harlem Railroad	21¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	88½	450	Mich. Cen. R.	87
5,000	do	88¼	100	do	86⅞
5,000	Pit. F. W. & C. 2d M.	94¼	250	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	42
50,000	American Gold	130	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	81¼
45,000	do	130¼	400	Ill. C. R. Scrip	81½
10,000	do	130½	300	do	81
50	Pac. M. St. Co. b30	124	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	38¼
150	do	123¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	83⅝
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	106½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	69¾

TUESDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce for the present week, as reported from the Custom-house this afternoon, amount in value to *over five millions dollars*. The list embraces 3,200 bales of Cotton, and a very large value of Meat Provisions, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c., besides the usual heavy volume of Grain and Flour. This is the first instance in the history of the port of New-York that so large a weekly export as $5,000,000 has been reached, exclusive of Specie. Compared with this time last season, when the movement was unusually heavy, and with the same week in 1860, the following is the comparison:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,072,047	$3,815,470	$5,077,434
Prev. reported	75,434,294	101,336,116	113,962,601
Since Jan. 1	$77,506,341	$105,151,586	$119,040,033

The clearances to the single port of Liverpool included in the above, are of the value of $2,445,040.

The price of Gold opened this morning at 128½ ₱ cent. and sales were made at the early Board at 128½@⅝ ₱ cent. Between the Boards the demand on the Street was firmer and 128⅞@129¼ ₱ cent. was paid. At and after the Second Board the advance was rapid to 131½@⅝ ₱ cent. Exchange on London through the forenoon and to the close of 'Change hour was 142@142½ ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills. The price of Money on the Street is 5 ₱ cent. to most of the Stock Brokers, with negotiations at call, as usual of late, at 4 ₱ cent. on Federal and other prime collateral. A good demand is reported on the Street to-day.

We learn that the Select Committee of the Stock Exchange Board, consisting of Messrs. Wainwright, Henry G. Stebbins, Smith, Marié and Ferris, to-day reported, *unanimously*, on the Gold question, recommending that the dealings in American Gold Coin at the Board be entirely suspended for the present. It is understood that while the Committee were, at first, partially divided on the question, as one of Board policy merely, the unanimity of their conclusion was arrived at after consultation with the officers of the Treasury of the United States in this City, and an intimation through them that it would be agreeable to the Government to have the Stock Exchange Board withhold the further use of their machinery from the mischievous speculation now going on in Gold.

It is highly creditable to the original minority of the Committee opposed to striking Gold from the Stock Exchange dealings, (since it had been placed upon the official list,) that they have gracefully and cheerfully deferred to the popular feeling outside the Board, and to the desire of the Government, as intimated through their financial representative in this City. We do not hastily conclude, however, that the report of the Committee, made thus earnest, as well as unanimous, will be adopted by a majority of the Board. The debate on the question comes up at noon to-morrow, at the conclusion of which the Ayes and Noes will no doubt be called upon it. There is, in the first place, a selfish interest arrayed against the motion, growing out of the commissions made upon orders for Gold, chiefly speculative, sent into the Board. This would not be a controlling interest, of itself, as the number of Brokers profiting by the operation is not sufficient to defeat the proposed change. But they have brought other influences to bear as connected with the speculative movements on the Stock list generally, and so confident is the belief entertained by the party this afternoon that the reform will be defeated, that the price of Gold, which stood 128½@⅝ this morning, was run up suddenly to 131½ ₱ cent. It may be that this calculation is at fault. We hope for the credit and hitherto disinterested public spirit of the Board

that it is. Whatever the result may be, it is satisfactory to announce that the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Board yesterday adopted a resolution striking Gold from their call-book, and hereafter there can be no purchases and sales of it during the sessions of the Board.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York will, to-morrow, apportion to the different Banks of this City so much of the United States Postage Currency as he can command for this purpose from the Department at Washington, for distribution among their dealers. This will greatly relieve the labor and embarrassment of the Sub-Treasury in paying out or giving orders for this Currency, besides accommodating a wider circle of applicants.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $253,020 58, including for Customs, $147,000; payments, $1,066,555 26; balance, $7,393,843 70.

In the Stock market to-day the speculative demand ran very strongly upon Erie shares of both classes. The rise on both Common and Preferred since yesterday is fully *three per cent*. The sales of the Stock altogether during the day are but little short of *fifteen thousand shares*. The parties buying appear to be backed up by large private wealth, and an unusual degree of confidence in the future of the Road and its financial management. This movement is not unexpected, as we intimated in our weekly review on Monday morning. To what figures it is to be carried, we have, of course, no means of estimating. The effect upon the other railway shares was not marked early in the day, but as the speculation in Erie was intensified at the Second Board, the feeling gradually extended to the Western list, and prices improved ½@1 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of the day, and 1@1½ ₱ cent. from yesterday's lowest quotations. In Federal and Border State securities there was very little business done, and prices barely steady. The United States Custom-House Notes recovered from yesterday's depression, and improved rapidly with the advance in Gold.

Late in the afternoon the demand for the Eries continued, the bidding prices being still upward. In the Western Roads there were no important transactions. New-York Central resumed more steadiness after being sold down to 105⅜ early in the day. The following were about the last figures, compared with Monday afternoon. Gold was a fraction easier than the highest sales on the Street after the Second Board:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	106	106⅜	Galena	84⅛	83⅞
Erie	58⅞	61⅜	Toledo	69⅛	69⅞
Erie Preferred	87⅜	90⅜	Rock Island	80⅜	81⅜
Hudson River	67⅝	68	Missouris	53	53⅛
Harlem	20⅞	21⅜	Tennessees	53⅜	53¼
Mich. Central	86⅜	87⅜	U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93
Mich. Southern	41⅜	42⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104
Mich. Guarant'd	80¼	81⅜	U.S.Notes,C.H	122⅜	127
Illinois Cen	80⅜	80⅞	Treas.7.30 ₱ cts.	105⅜	105⅜
Clev. and Pitts	38⅜	38⅜	Bills on Lond'n	141	143
Pacific Mail	125	123	Gold	127⅜	131⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares, most of which continue to advance. The Union Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., free of Income tax:

New-York	102	Ocean	84½
Merchants'	101	American Exchange	100½
Mechanics'	106	Bank of the Republic	95
Union	104	Bank of N. America	101
America	110	Hanover	84
North River	91	Metropolitan	104
Tradesmen's	102	Grocers'	87
Fulton	125	East River	90
Dry Dock	107	Nassau	101
Mechanics' & Traders	107	Shoe and Leather	101½
National	97	Corn Exchange	102
Merchants' Exchange	82	Continental	93
Seventh Ward	126	Commonwealth	91
State of New-York	98	New-York County	90
Commerce	97½	Importers' & Traders'	100½
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Park	114

The Railway Mortgages are firmer to-day, and the bidding, in many instances, higher than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	92
Erie seconds, '79	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts 2d S's	79½
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	60
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie fifths, '88	98½	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	46
Hudson firsts, '69	114½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	111	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108
Hudson thirds, '75	102	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Hudson Conv't., '67	97½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	88
Harlem firsts, '69-73	112	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106½
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	106½
Harlem thirds, '68	99	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108½
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., 69-72	112	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	109
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	118	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104½
M. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	107½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	105½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	94

We are obliged to the *Journal of Commerce* for its advice, but we have nothing to correct in our weekly tables of Foreign Commerce. The difference between us is, that the Money editor of the *Journal* does not "overhaul or correct" the semi-official weekly returns, as we do every month, by the official Custom-house figures, adding thereto until the next month the same weekly reports that he uses. No one knows better than our neighbor that the weekly returns—necessarily made up with haste, and not officially verified—cannot be carried through the whole year and relied upon to conform to the Custom-house reports made to Washington, and corrected or specifically given every month for the use of the Press. In reference to the weekly reports of clearances of Domestic Produce, we are compelled to use the figures of the previous Wednesday morning in our general review of Monday morning, as he would do, if a review of the kind were made for the *Journal*. We do not, therefore "guess" at the *next* return to make up our summary, as he ungraciously charges, and as he would not have charged had he carefully read the tables of Monday which he now assumes to criticise.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 13.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.
Philadelphia	$4,399,000	$4,527,000	$857,000	$857,000
North America	4,404,983	4,403,120	564,903	563,435
Farmers & Mech	5,187,322	5,141,149	1,083,183	1,084,757
Commercial	1,910,000	1,900,000	253,000	253,000
Mechanics'	2,186,000	2,220,000	207,192	208,022
N. Liberties	2,106,000	2,076,000	353,000	353,000
Southwark	1,312,285	1,340,501	189,192	189,110
Kensington	955,443	962,663	141,109	141,096
Penn Township	1,026,831	1,056,125	174,543	174,541
Western	1,932,754	1,967,522	371,028	370,813
Man. & Mech	1,746,650	1,732,850	145,152	145,005
Commerce	633,881	667,438	165,222	164,304
Girard	2,420,057	2,411,869	353,431	309,697
Tradesmen's	779,584	798,757	130,830	130,779
Consolidation	916,574	927,942	110,821	110,747
City	1,093,721	1,132,008	145,670	145,636
Commonwealth	647,409	686,907	76,684	76,965
Corn Exchange	809,000	809,000	121,000	121,000
Union	829,000	816,000	69,000	69,000
Total	35,298,494	35,526,851	5,508,970	5,467,907

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 20.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 13.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.
Philadelphia	$2,957,000	$2,944,000	$379,000	$380,000
North America	2,699,383	2,696,059	512,070	501,658
Farmers & Mech	4,884,641	4,918,152	155,870	150,755
Commercial	1,156,000	1,225,000	290,000	269,000
Mechanics'	1,380,000	1,378,000	438,000	445,000
N. Liberties	1,660,000	1,605,000	129,000	135,000
Southwark	1,213,580	1,217,600	49,575	47,955
Kensington	977,528	984,013	292,759	291,406
Penn Township	857,690	839,113	181,776	176,840
Western	1,682,771	1,697,629	178,705	170,965
Man. & Mech	930,923	946,445	419,893	413,460
Commerce	657,884	643,286	63,140	60,335
Girard	1,639,289	1,626,496	344,266	336,384
Tradesmen's	667,476	695,242	189,200	196,600
Consolidation	455,090	441,534	353,173	364,126
City	559,463	606,039	303,259	302,482
Commonwealth	329,843	346,362	309,375	307,758
Corn Exchange	639,000	675,000	195,000	188,000
Union	390,000	408,000	307,000	313,000
Total	25,735,561	25,892,970	5,091,061	5,050,614

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20.	
Capital Stock	$11,717,235	$11,717,235	
Loans	35,298,494	35,526,851	Inc. 228,357
Specie	5,508,970	5,467,907	Dec. 41,063
Due fm other Bks.	2,396,801	2,250,832	Dec. 145,969
Due to other Bks.	7,171,391	7,244,194	Inc. 72,803
Deposits	25,735,561	25,892,970	Inc. 157,409
Circulation	5,091,061	5,050,614	Dec. 40,447
United States legal tender and demand notes	5,725,525	6,304,354	Inc. 578,829

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 32,417 bbls. Flour, 168 bbls. and 305 bags Corn Meal, 140,504 bushels Wheat, 122,700 bushels Corn, 9,547 bushels Barley, 56,860 bushels Oats, 1,426 pkgs. Provisions, and 547 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are salable and firm at $7 50 ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce and nominal.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,200 ℔s. American Yellow at 39c.@40c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand at former quotations. Adamantine, 18½c.@20c.; Sperm, 40c.@42c. for patent, and 30c.@33c. for plain, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand to-day, and sales have been made of 4,510 bags (cargo of the *G. Knyphausen*) to the trade at 26c.; also, 800 bags, per *North Point*, at 26c. ₱ ℔., 4 months' credit. The week's business in Rio and Santos, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "The market for Rio has been active during the past week, and closes steady at a further improvement of 1c. ₱ ℔. upon all grades. Total sales to the trade have been 17,599 bags, and embrace 3,000 ₱ *Frankfort Hall*, at 24¾c.; 3,000, ₱ *Frankfort Hall*, at 25½c.; 1,509, ₱ *Chowan*, at 25½c.; 3,700, ₱ *Zephyr*, at 26c.; 4,400, ₱ *Zingarella*, at 26c.; and 2,190 Santos, ₱ *Clifton*, at 25c. On speculation, sales have been made of 3,000 bags, ₱ *Banshee*, at 25c.; 4,500, ₱ *Indus*, at 26c.; and 836, ₱ *North Point*, at 26c. We omitted to mention, in our last, sales of 3,000 bags, ₱ *Frankfort Hall*, at 24¼c., taken on speculation." Sales were also made, to-day, of 1,025 mats Java at 30c. ₱ ℔. Stock of all kinds at the close, 111,520 pkgs., including 75,451 bags Rio and Santos, 20,124 mats and 2,025 bags Java, 12,790 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Laguayra, 450 bags St. Domingo, and 80 bags of other kinds. The closing quotations are, for Java, 30c.@32c.; Rio, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 28c.@30c.; Laguayra, 27c.@29c., and St. Domingo, 25c.@26c. ₱ ℔.

STOCK OF RIO.

Oct. 18—Baltimore, bags	16,000
Oct. 21—New-York, bags	75,451
Grand total, bags	91,451

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been actively sought after, and has again advanced to 31¾c.@32¾c. ₱ ℔. New Sheathing 37c.; Old do. 30c.; Yellow Metal 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at firmer prices; sales 1,800 bales, closing with Middlings at 59½c.@60c. ₱ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Are selling freely at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day, at somewhat lower and irregular prices. The reported sales since our last add up 16,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 15@$6 30; poor to choice extra State at $6 45@$6 90; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 15@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 65@$8 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 15	@$6 35
Extra State	6 45	@ 6 90
Superfine Western	6 15	@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping; sales 1,110 bbls., at $6 70@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and pressed; sales to-day 370 bbls. Extra, at $6 60@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $3 30@$4 80 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 55 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 17, '62	160,136	5,856,518	919,016
New-Orleans	Sept. 24, '62	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Oct. 9, '62	6,399	238,859	—
Baltimore	Oct. 2, '62	7,100	195,643	—
Boston	Oct. 10, '62	7,460	—	—
Other Ports	Oct. 3, '62	—	111,074	—
Total		181,095	6,402,094	919,016
To about same period, 1861		106,589	1,579,895	2,129,378
To about same period, 1860		363,694	4,601,805	240,088
To about same period, 1859		23,702	26,642	—

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Rye, bu.
From New-York, to Oct. 7, 1862	15,619	228,962	30,431
From other Ports, to latest dates	56	—	—

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair request at very full rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and unsettled to-day, as holders have been generally eager to sell, while the export demand has not been very brisk. Millers are not disposed to buy freely. The reported sales since our last comprise 238,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 42@$1 50; and a small lot of very handsome do. at $1 70; Amber Western, at $1 37@$1 41; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 33@$1 37; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 28@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 157,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 66c.@67c., for shipping Mixed Western; 60c.@65c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 55c.@59c. for unsound; 68c.@69c. for Yellow Western, and 71c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 70c.@86c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western, at 55c.@58c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ₱ bushel. Barley is improving; sales 7,800 bushels State and Canada at $1 20@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 45 ₱ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "In the fortnight past, the Flour market has materially changed its aspect, and the upward tendency noticed in my last circular, has been increased to a large extent. Various causes have produced this effect, chiefly the light supplies here and in anticipation from the West, (where the want of laborers, means of transportation, and other things, are shortening the production of Flour,) in addition the great ease of the money market, and the daily speculation and fluctuations in gold have served to stimulate and excite. For export to England there is but little doing, the high rates of exchange make even present prices quite moderate. Our good Western brands are in demand for Brazil, South America and the West Indies, taking the place, in a great measure, of Southern qualities. Within a day or two (with lower prices for gold and exchange) the market on all grades is lower and closes heavily. The operations in Wheat continue large, having been (for England alone) over one million of bushels per week, since 1st September last. The market is characterized by many of the same features as that of flour, and prices have rapidly advanced. The fluctuations in gold and sterling exchange have had more influence on this article, as the larger portion of the sales have been for export. The receipts are moderate for the season, and present indications are not favorable for a large stock of good wheat for Winter sales; holders therefore, are not as free sellers as would be expected with present high rates. The decline in exchange for the last two or three days has reduced prices several cents from the highest point, closing dull yesterday at our quotations. Rye is quiet and not plenty. Barley rules high this season, owing to the shortness of the crop in our own State. Indian Corn has advanced seven or eight cents ₱ bushel for sound shipping quality, but closes heavily at a few cents decline. The export clearances continue large, footing up for the fortnight (from this port) 27,144 bbls. flour, 1,802,114 bushels wheat, and 406,838 bushels corn to Great Britain and Ireland; 350 bbls. flour and 12,958 bushels wheat to France; 6,086 bbls. flour and 76,006 bushels wheat to Portugal; 5,262 bbls. flour and 9,272 bushels corn to Mexico; 4,957 bbls. flour, 148,024 bushels wheat and 15,832 bushels rye to the Continent."

HAY—North-River is in good request, to-day, at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand has been fair for desirable lots of New, at 18c.@24c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited demand, at previous figures.

LEAD—Sales, 130 tons of Foreign Pig, at $7 75@$7 84¼ ₱ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Has been actively sought after, at buoyant rates.

MOLASSES.—Sales, to-day, 90 hhds. Nuevitas, at 41c.@43c.; 70 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c.@48c., and, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42½c.@47c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request at rising prices. Sales, 350 bbls., strained, No. 2, and low, No. 1, at from $14 50@$15 50. The sales of Spirits of Turpentine were 150 bbls., at $2 45@$2 50 ₱ gallon, indicating a further improvement.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Crude Whale at 83c.@85c., Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60, Linseed at $1@$1 01, Refined Petroleum at 42½c.@45c., and Crude do. at 21c.@22½c. ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market has been firm. The week's sales amount to 163,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 12½c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 12¾c.; 20,000 do., 60x64, 12⅞c.; 45,000 do., 60x64, 13c.; 25,000 do., 64x64, 13c.; 25,000 do., 64x64, 13¼c., and 30,000 do., 64x64, 13½c. ₱ yard. Many of the above lots of goods have been sold three times over, and about half of the sales for the week have been for consumption.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $13 for Mess and $12 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in more request, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is essentially unchanged; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues quiet at previous prices; sales 210 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 19c.@24c. for common to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in good demand, at 8½c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Continue in good request at very full rates.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 410 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@11¼c., and Cuba at 8½c.@10c.; 185 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 10½c.@10 13-16d.; and 169 boxes Havana at 9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 ℔s. at 11¾c.@12c. per ℔.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand and have been quoted quite firm.

TIN—Has attracted less attention, including Banca, at 38½c.@39c., and Straits at 37c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—There is less activity in this line; purchasers claim a reduction in prices on account of lower exchanges, and holders refuse to make any concessions. Sales 261 hhds. Kentucky at 14½c.@28c.; 472 cases Seed Leaf at 14c.@25c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY — Sales, 600 bbls. at 35c.@36c., the latter rate for E. D., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, and rates depressed, to day: For Liverpool—Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d., and Corn 10d.@10½d., in American vessels, ₱ bush.; Cotton ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; heavy goods, 35s.@45s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat, 12½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour at 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce. heavy goods, 40s.@55s. ₱ ton. For Gloucester, Eng., Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) at 12d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at...5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.. 1:45 P. M.. 4 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

No. 235 5th-av.	No. 251 5th-av.
No. 90 5th-av.	No. 364 5th-av.
Cor. 39th-st. and 5th-av.	5th-av., near 38th-st.
No. 106 Lexington-av.	Madison-av., near 32d-st.
E. 16th-st., near Dr. Tyng's Church.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
	W. 17th-st., with stable.
W. 20th-st., first class.	No. — W. 23d-st.
W. 25th-st., 3, first class.	No. 116 W. 26th-st.
No. 4 W. 28th-st.	No. 9 W. 29th-st.
E. 28th-st., near 5th-av.	No. 7 E. 30th-st.
No. 15 W. 30th st.	No. 22 W. 31st-st.
No. — W. 32d-st.	No. — W. 33d-st.
No. — E. 33d-st.	No. — W. 37th-st., & stable, $16,000, near 5th-av.
No. 50 W. 34th-st.	
No. — W. 35th-st.	No. — W. 38th-st.—$11,000.
No. — W. 36th-st.	No. — W. 39th-st.—$18,000.

For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR Sale on 7th-av., near 14th-st., 3-story, attic, and high basement, 22½x45, with every convenience, in perfect order; also a stable in rear on the street, if desired; price $10,000; terms easy. One of the most complete and substantial houses in the City, and one of the cheapest.
C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF THIRTY-THREE acres for sale, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; about one mile north of village; superior land, in excellent condition, well fenced with wall; is well adapted for dairy, grain or gardening uses, and has several fine building sites, handsomely overlooking the Hudson River and surrounding country; will sell stock and crops if desired; price $200 per acre. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE CENTRAL part of this State in exchange for City property; good house, barns and fences, and free from incumbrance; 115 acres on Skaneatles Lake. Address, post paid, P., No. 26 East 20th-st., giving description of property offered.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A VERY nice house in good order, containing furnace; will be let at a low rent till April 1, either furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 120 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Furniture good. Possession Nov. 1. Will be let to May, or longer if desired. Rent $125 per month.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

THE OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE house, well located up town would rent, partly furnished, to a suitable party, and take board in payment. For card and particulars call at No. 130 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison-avs.; may be examined from 12 to 3 o'clock. The owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, TO ACcommodate boarders, a dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, convenient to city rail cars; rent low. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., third floor. CHAS. CARTER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

RESIDENCE WANTED.—WITH LAND ATtached; value not to exceed $40,000 for which I will pay part cash, and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Or call from 9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SUBSTANtial, well-built house, with all the modern improvements; one preferred on the Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry; would not object to going further out near railroad communication. Price must be to suit the times; title unquestionable, &c. Address SYLVESTER CLUTE, Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and price.

WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the second floor of a house (with hall bedroom) completely furnished; also, kitchen and servant's room; neighborhood from 10th to 30th-street, between 4th and 7th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box 4,571, Post-office.

WANTED—A STORE SUITABLE FOR THE wholesale produce business in the vicinity of Broad-st., south of Beaver-st. preferred, to be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,474 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—HOUSE AND Lot above 10th st., this City. Must be pleasantly located, and have modern improvements. Address Box 350 Post office, stating situation, size of house and lot, what improvements, and lowest price.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL RYAN, who came to this country from Durisheen, Ireland, in the year 1857. Was known to have been in New-York as late as April, 1861, shortly after which time he is supposed to have gone West. Any information of him will be gratefully received by his brother-in-law. Address WILLIAM CALLAN, New-York P. O. Western papers please copy.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE.
HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW MAGIC CURRENCY HOLDER?
EVERYBODY WILL WANT IT.
Send to headquarters and get your supply at manufacturer's prices.
J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

AIR-PUMP WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING an air-pump in good order, suitable for a vacuum pan, may find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 4,618 Post-office.

HOPS.—600 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTER S. HICKS, No. 17 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, in East 18th-st., near 2d-av., can accommodate two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, with pleasant rooms and excellent board; house new, contains all modern improvements. References required and given. Address F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with board, furnished or unfurnished rooms. (A family party would find the location desirable.) Table liberal. References exchanged. Apply at No. 408 West 23d-st.; near Broadway stages and two lines of cars.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water; family private; terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 225 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FINE LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND CHILD, two and a half years old, desire to obtain a comfortable room and board in a convenient part of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, K. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, from November until May, for a gentleman, wife, three children—aged 2, 5 and 9 years, (girls)—and nurse; good, plain fare and comfortable apartments required; location between 4th and 23d sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, W. J. B., Box No. 2,025 Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—WANTED, BY A gentleman and wife, on Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry, two good-sized rooms on second floor, with full board. Dinner preferred at 1 or 2 o'clock. Address, with terms per month, to include gas and fire, PEABODY, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife and child—convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Private family preferred; dinner at noon; two good rooms required. Address for one week, HOME, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few first-class boarders can be accommodated with board in one of the most desirable houses in Brooklyn, which has just been enlarged. Address Box No. 117 Brooklyn P. O.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENTLEMAN, lady and nurse, with child in arms, desire board in a private family; the family must be unexceptionable and have no other boarders. We seek sociability, quietness and home-comfort. Address, with terms and accommodations, McCLELLAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require will let their second floor, (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. No other boarders. House is handsomely furnished, and is in a central location, near 2d-av. Address A. B., Post-office.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, for a gentleman and his wife, without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM with all the modern improvements, to let, with or without partial board, at No. 15 West 26th-st., third door from Broadway.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO SMALL FAMilies can be accommodated with large, well-furnished rooms for the Winter, with good board, by applying immediately to DWIGHT BISHOP, Yonkers, or at No. 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

BOARD IN YONKERS—MAY BE OBTAINED for the Winter for a small family, or for two ladies, in a pleasant and commodious house, by addressing A. B., Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States, a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE ABLE-BODIED, INtelligent young men, from twenty to thirty years of age, to act as volunteers in the service of the Sanitary Commission. Apply at No. 498 Broadway, Rooms of Commission, within three days, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. These men are wanted to hold themselves in readiness for sudden service, and will be enrolled, and summoned as needed.
B. COLLINS, Superintendent.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE PLACE OF Assistant Resident-Physician in St. Luke's Hospital is at present vacant. Letters of inquiry and application may be addressed to the subscriber until Nov. 1.
W. A. MUHLENBERG, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE.
CLOSING SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
To close the business on the 27th of this month.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Only 75 cents per yard—worth $1 50.
RICH BROCADED OTTOMANS,
Warranted Silk and Worsted,
Only $1 per yard—worth $2.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
At half their value.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
IN
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
To close out the ENTIRE STOCK before the 27TH OF OCTOBER.

RICH BROCHE SHAWLS
At half price.
CASHMERE STRIPED SHAWLS,
Only $2 50—value, $5 00.
CLOAKS MARKED DOWN TO HALF PRICE.
PLEASE OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER,
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 Sixth-avenue.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
comprising
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &C.,
LINEN, SHEETING, &C., &C.,
AT HALF THEIR VALUE,
to close the business,
ON THE 27TH.
C. G. HOOK,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS—FURther reduction in prices to effect the entire clearance by the 27th inst., when the business of the store No. 108 Sixth-avenue will positively be terminated, having opened the store No. 765 Broadway, with an entire new stock of Mourning Dry Goods. CHAS. G. HOOK.

LATEST STYLES—LOWEST PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S
MERINO, WOOL and SILK UNDERGARMENTS,
KID, CALF, CLOTH and CASTOR GLOVES,
TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, TRAVELING and ARMY FLANNEL SHIRTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS,
WOOLEN AND MERINO
HALF HOSE, &c.
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS TO ORDER.
LADIES'
UNDERVESTS, HOSIERY GOODS,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS, GAITERS, GLOVES,
SKATING HOSE, &c.
CHILDREN'S
UNDERVESTS, HOODS, BALMORAL HOSIERY,
GAITERS, MITTENS, &c.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner of 22d-st.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

F. DERBY & COMPANY
Are receiving per steamers from Europe, their Fall and Winter supply of
LONDON TRADE GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
SELECTED BY ONE OF THE FIRM,
With special care in quality, styles and variety, to which we invite the inspection of gentlemen.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
TO-DAY,
NEW RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
EMBROIDERIES AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
ALSO
LINE OF FINE DRAB FELT BONNETS,
MISSES,' LADIES' AND BOYS' BEAVER AND FELT BLOOMERS, TURBANS AND MONITORS—CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
100 CASES STRAW BONNETS—HALF PRICE.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LACES!!!
REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $200.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(NO CREDIT GIVEN.)
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

RICH LACES AND NEW EMBROIDERIES
Just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Black Chantilly Points, unsurpassed in style.
Black Thread Veils, from $3 up, at less than last year's prices; Point Sets of a new description, and many other desirable goods.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained at the above store.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES a position in a family to give instruction in the various English branches, drawing, and the rudiments of French; has no objection to assist in sewing; understands dressmaking and ornamental needlework; terms very moderate; unquestionable reference. Address, for one week, Miss BULL, No. 134 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO NEW-ENGLAND LAdies desire engagements as resident teachers in schools or families; one is experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English; the other is competent to teach English, French, and rudiments of music. City references given. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS—A GERMAN LADY, OF great experience in teaching, who has taught the higher branches of a young lady's education in France, Germany and America, together with music and drawing, desires an engagement as resident governess in this City, or the vicinity of it. Unexceptionable City references given. Address T. F., No. 65 West 21st-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, AN EXPERIenced teacher of English, French, and Music, desires an engagement as a daily governess in, or near the City, or would receive pupils at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address, for two weeks, L. K., No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF much experience in the care and education of children, and who has taught for some years past in a school of high repute in the City, desires the position of resident governess in a family, or would attend pupils at their own homes as daily teacher. Unexceptionable references. Address M. C., Station E, New-York City.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS. —An English lady of great experience is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; beside the usual branches of a thorough English education, she would give instruction in music and French. Address M. C., No. 90 Attorney-st.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, daughters of a clergyman, desire to engage as teachers in schools or families; one of French, Latin and English; the other of Music, (vocal and instrumental,) Latin and English. Address Miss M. C., at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL known in this City as teacher of music and French, wishes to give lessons for her board in a respectable family. Address R. G. B., Box No. 1,397 Post-office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A SITUATION TO INstruct a few little girls in the English branches, is desired by a young lady of experience; a comfortable home of more importance than salary. Call or address Miss BURD, at No. 113 East 19th-st.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

TOGHCONIC INSTITUTE,
LANESBOROUGH, MASS.,
ALBERT TOLMAN, PRINCIPAL.
The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session of the Select Family School for Boys will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 6. The Principal invites the most through examination of his claims to public confidence. He will remain at the house of E. L. CHILDS, No. 290 Court-st., Brooklyn, until Oct. 24.
City references: Rev. H. B. SMITH, D. D., Professor of Union Theological Seminary; BORLIS SANFORD, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.; ANDREW STEWART, Esq., No. 146 Broadway; MILTON ST. JOHN, Esq., No. 22 John-st.; W. M. BAXTER, Esq., No. 83 West 47th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL.
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
REV. DR. SHEARS, RECTOR.
This school, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first-class institution at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

INSTRUCTION IN ELOCUTION.
Prof. J. E. FROBISHER is now teaching elocution in this City. Teachers or others desirous of the services of a thorough, practical elocutionist, will make immediate application. Address to care of CLARKE & FANNING, Mount Washington Institute, corner of 4th and Macdougal sts.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MISS PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 1,219 BROADWAY.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

EVENING CLASS.—LESSONS IN FRENCH and Spanish, at moderate terms, by a native French gentleman. Drawing and book-keeping if required. Has six years' experience as a teacher in this country, and will furnish references and recommendations from former pupils, all engaged in business. Please direct any answer to this to R. X., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway; or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The ninth year will commence on the 3d of November; one hour from the City, via New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY GENtleman having one or two boys he would wish to locate in the country, under the most favorable circumstances, will hear of such a place by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 23 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, E. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—WILD OATS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway—SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An Executive order, published this morning, directs that all persons who may actually have been drafted into the military service, and who may claim exemption on account of alienage, must make application therefor directly to the Department of State, or through their respective Ministers or Consuls; and an order from the War Department directs the proper officers to make report to the Department of State of all cases to which the order refers.

Our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, inform us that our cavalry pickets have been extended two miles, and are now some distance beyond Walltown, which place is held by our infantry. A balloon reconnoissance on Monday night disclosed the fact that the rebels are this side of Charlestown in considerable force, and JACKSON with his command is known to be still at Bunker's Hill. Yesterday morning an expedition from Gen. SLOCUM'S command started to intercept and capture a force of rebel cavalry known to be foraging near Lovettsville, in Loudon County. No particulars are yet received, but it is announced that the expedition was perfectly successful, capturing upward of thirty prisoners, including the rebel commander, and killing and wounding several. Our loss was one man killed and four wounded.

The Southern news received by way of Fortress Monroe, and published this morning, is interesting. The Richmond *Examiner* is of the opinion, from advices received from Northern Virginia, that LEE is about to make a movement. The treatment of the rebel sick and wounded forms the burden of a complaint against the rebel authorities. A great victory is claimed for BRAGG in Kentucky. The *Dispatch*, however, acknowledges a loss of five thousand men. The danger of the capture of Mobile by the National forces seems to be painfully impressed upon the rebel mind. The *Dispatch* concedes that its capture would give us immediate possession of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, and a move into the interior of Alabama would cut the rebel Confederacy more completely in two than the possession of the Mississippi throughout its entire length, as it would destroy the line of communication through Montgomery, which has been of incalculable benefit to the rebels.

Early in 1861, when civil war seemed pending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. SCOTT wrote two papers containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and duties which devolved on Government in the momentous conjuncture. One of them has recently been published without the writer's consent. The second appears to-day, having been furnished to the Press by himself. It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the General-in-Chief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the Government to garrison and secure the Southern forts against every possible attack; and discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which it is now evident resulted from the indecision of President BUCHANAN, who was doubtless misled by the treachery of the Secretary of War, if not of other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced confidence.

The Washington *Star* emphatically contradicts the story started by the Washington *Republican*, that there had been negro plots discovered at Culpepper.

On Friday night intelligence was received at headquarters, in St. Louis, of Lieut.-Col. WOOLFOLK'S expedition after the rebels in Johnson County. His command consisted of two hundred and twenty-five men, with two pieces of artillery. He came upon the rebels some seven hundred to a thousand strong, and drove them precipitately across Johnson County southward. The crisis has passed at Lexington, and no reinforcements are needed there.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at this port last night, from Liverpool direct on the 7th inst. Her advices are anticipated by the *Bavarian* off Cape Race, but we find in our English files various matters of interest, which we reproduce in other columns.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Vice-President L. L. LOW in the Chair. A series of resolutions awarding high praise to Capt. HAGAR, of the ship *Brilliant*, and deprecating the position taken by the English Government, in allowing Confederate privateers to be fitted out in British ports, was passed unanimously. Capt. C. H. MARSHALL read a report relative to the inducement of immigration to the people of Ireland and Germany, which was also adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of AUGUSTUS F. DOW, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 10 to 4. A small amount of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and filled several vacancies of Inspectors of Registry. The Chief Clerk of the Marine Court reported that the Justices, Clerks and Officers of that Court had taken the oath of allegiance, as required by resolution of the Board. The Committee on County Officers reported back, and the Board approved the bill of the Sheriff for official services for the last quarter, at $2,863 97, having struck out the amount of difference between this sum and $14,027 71, charged for reporting convictions in the criminal courts to the Secretary of State. Mr. PURDY desired to hear a report from the Special Committee on the subject of appropriating $250,000 to aid the families of volunteers. The fact was elicited that the Committee had not considered the subject at all, the Chairman not having called them together. The members of the Committee other than Mr. PURDY, supposed he was the Chairman, and he supposed some one else was Chairman, he having expressed unwillingness to act in this capacity. This misunderstanding was talked over, and seemed to be adjusted by the conclusion that Mr. PURDY was the Chairman. The Board adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when they will commence balloting for Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, of whom there are over thirteen hundred to be chosen.

The Eighteenth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Association last evening held a ratification meeting at the Republican headquarters on Broadway near Thirty-second-street. Resolutions were passed indorsing all the Republican ticket, and eloquent addresses were made by Messrs. WARREN, SCOFIELD, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK and others, every one sustaining the President's recent proclamation in unqualified terms.

The Fair of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the poor was opened last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, and was well patronized. It is to continue for four nights. From the large number of Catholic Churches represented, the beautiful articles on exhibition and the industry of the ladies, we conclude that the Fair will be highly successful.

The cargo of the prize schooner *Louisa*, announced to be sold on the 28th inst. at Philadelphia, consists of the following: 10 half chests tea, 1 case of shoes, 8 barrels of mackerel, 14 do. of herring, 54 sacks of salt, 4 barrels of kerosene oil, 20 boxes of soap, 13 boxes of yeast powders, 5 bags of coffee, 7 do. of pepper, 9 barrels of copperas, 5 kegs of soda, and an assortment of drugs and medicines. The *Louisa* is a small craft, but is said to be very fast, and is supposed to have run the blockade several times. She is to be sold on the same day that the cargo is.

The disturbances in Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, caused by attempts to enforce the draft still continue. A few days ago Judge HALL was arrested for having resisted the draft, and taken to Camp Mansfield. This aroused the ire of the traitors, and they swore no more arrests should be made. On Saturday last the town was intensely excited. The ringleaders denounced the National Government and cheered for JEFF. DAVIS, while their followers helped to swell the chorus. One man was arrested and taken to the jail, when the Sheriff *refused to imprison him*, and he was therefore released. The upshot of the difficulty has not yet been reached.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman*, a Democratic paper, concedes the defeat of Judge BELDEN and the election of the Republican candidate in the Ashtabula District.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following summary of the result of the election in Pennsylvania for members of the legislature:

	Democrat.	National Union.
Senate	11	22
House	56	44
	67	66

Democratic majority, 1.

There is still trouble among the paroled prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago. The Vermont Ninth a few days ago fired their barracks, and then attacked with stones and clubs the fire engine and crew which came to extinguish the flames.

In the counties of Pennsylvania, where the draft has been made the trade in substitutes, is very brisk. Prices range from $75 to $200. The supply is plentiful at $150 to $175. An agent, who visited New-Jersey to purchase substitutes there, was arrested by order of Gov. OLDEN, and committed to prison on the charge of having violated the State laws.

The trial of JOHN REYNOLDS for killing PAT MATTHEWS in February last, was continued in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, and will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

In the Stock Market yesterday there was a large advance in Erie shares of both classes, under a speculative demand, which took up about 15,000 shares. In the afternoon the Western Stocks participated in the speculation and were firmer. Gold advanced from 127¼ yesterday to 131½ ℔ cent., partly under the expectation that the Stock Exchange Board will disagree on the motion to strike it from the official dealings. Exchange 142½@143.

Flour was depressed and lower yesterday. Wheat was plenty and unsettled in price, in view of the fluctuations in Gold and Exchange. Corn was in active demand at full rates. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Iron, Lead and Tin were restricted. Cotton was more active and firmer. Rio Coffee, Ingot Copper, Chemicals, Hay and Wool were in lively request. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Live Stock markets show a few changes this week. The supply of all kinds, except swine, is well kept up, and trade generally good. The present cool weather favors exposing meat for sale, besides sharpening the appetite, and consequently increases the demand. The cattle-yards at Forty-fourth-street were filled with 4,814 beeves, of various sizes and different degrees of goodness, ranging from the little thin heifer of 4½ cwt., when killed and dressed, to the fat bullocks which would pull down 12 cwt. The general quality of the cattle was not as good as last week, but still fair for this season of the year. The few first-class animals were early bought up at prices equivalent to 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb. for the dressed quarters, and first-class butchers had to fall back upon second rate bullocks. Up to Monday noon, trade was lively, and cattle were bringing $1@$3 ℔ head more than such animals would have brought at the same time last week, but the number on sale proved too many for immediate wants, and the afternoon and Tuesday trade was rather slow at lower rates. Upon the whole we quote a lower grade of cattle at last week's prices, which is equivalent to a slight advance. The stock was all sold....Sheep are very plenty just now, and 25c.@37c. ℔ head cheaper. Lambs are in good demand, with very little decline. Over 14,500 of both kinds are reported for the past week, and there is a surplus of sheep still on hand, though the trade is pretty good. Sheep and lambs are bringing $3 90@$4 25 in lots, with some large fat ones, at $7 50 ℔ head, and others, light thin lambs, were sold at $2 50....Live hogs have gone up near 1c. ℔ lb. Cold weather, a rise in barreled pork, and lighter receipts, account for the sudden rise. Heavy corn hogs are now selling at 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb. live weight, with a tendency downward under free arrivals of the past two days.

POPULAR LIBERTY AND MARTIAL LAW.—The Seymourites are even more indignant at the proclamation of the President, declaring the existence of a modified martial law, than they are at the proclamation of prospective and conditional emancipation. They try to make out that it means the complete abrogation of free speech—even while their own loud enjoyment of that right shows their falsity; they attempt to show that it involves the arbitrary arrest of all who are politically opposed to the Administration—although their own immunity from arrest shows that it signifies no such thing; they struggle to prove that it contemplates a complete destruction of the liberties of both loyal and disloyal citizens—although, of course, they cannot show that a single right of the loyal citizen has been invaded since its promulgation.

A letter from Washington, which we give this morning, puts the whole matter in its true light. The object of the general proclamation of martial law was to prevent the very evils which the Seymourites say it was intended to produce. It was to restrict and prevent commanding generals and local functionaries from uttering those declarations of martial law which were bringing the country and the administration of justice into confusion. It was to forbid those violations of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and those invasions of constitutional rights, by certain officious functionaries, from which the people were suffering, and which were becoming intolerable. It was intended to give a uniform law for the whole country, which, while it should interfere with the constitutional rights of no loyal man, should give the constituted national authorities power to promptly suppress treason; and in its practical operation it is restricted to purely "military offences." These are very different objects from those which the Seymourites assign as the purpose of the proclamation; and though we maintain that it is always essential to the existence of the public liberties that the encroachments of power be jealously guarded against, we can see no reason why, under this law, a single personal right of any citizen should ever be infringed.

A Month of the Proclamation.

It is just one month since the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation by the President. How stands it to-day? In view of the tremendous consequences involved in the final consummation, the inquiry is of moment. The time has been brief, but has sufficed to settle many mooted points. It has settled,

First—That the people of the loyal States were, in general, prepared to receive such a measure favorably. Though the suddenness of its appearance excited for a moment some misgiving that it might be inopportune, the public mind quickly came to a most positive conviction that it was all right in time, as well as in form and substance. This popular sentiment soon became so marked that the opponents of the Administration, though seeking material in all directions for an effective election canvass, have generally taken good care to avoid any direct issue upon this subject. After a few vague complaints and vulgar flings, they have left it for more available party capital. Sixty Members of Congress have been chosen since the Proclamation was issued, and the Democratic net gain in the entire number has been only three; in spite of the fact, that in none of the elections, save those in Iowa, were the soldiers—numbering some three hundred thousand voters, four-fifths of whom are for the Proclamation—allowed the suffrage. Were the single clean issue presented to-day to the people of the loyal States, whether or not the Proclamation shall be revoked and the old policy restored, it is morally certain that for every ballot saying *yes*, there would be five saying No! The people of the North, as a body, have gladly accepted the measure and they mean to maintain it. This the month has developed most plainly.

Second—It is settled that the people of the Border States will not be alienated by such a demonstration against Slavery. The prediction was made, with the utmost assurance, that these States would stand no such policy—that they would at once cast their fortunes with the Confederacy and fight us to the death. Nothing of this kind has happened. The predictions have been utterly falsified. Kentucky, the very State upon which they were made most emphatically, was at the time of the issue of the Proclamation almost entirely in possession of the rebels, and yet, instead of improving the opportunity to join hands with the Confederacy, it held true to the old flag, and is to-day more firm in its loyalty than at any time since the rebellion. The Proclamation, though doubtless unwished for, has produced no serious disaffection in any of the Border States. It is already cheerfully acquiesced in, and, if we may judge by the outgivings of some of their most influential loyal men, will soon be heartily indorsed and zealously supported.

Third—It is settled that the army will not be offended by it. Prophecy had free play here too. It was foretold that high officers would resign by the score—that whole regiments would throw down their arms—that the entire army would be demoralized and ruined. Not a single officer has resigned because of the Proclamation; not a solitary act of insubordination has been shown; not even a complaining word has reached the public ear. On the contrary, all the evidence goes to prove that the army is decidedly in favor of this action of the President, and that, when the day comes for giving it practical enforcement, the army will do its part in the work with a will which no rebel can mistake. Our soldiers of all parties are disposed to judge of it as they should, as a military measure, without regard to old party prejudices. The declaration of Gen. PRENTISS, in his speech the other evening in Washington—than whom no soldier has had a better opportunity to judge—that "this Proclamation will do more to crush out the rebellion than any battle that has been fought, or any other effort that has been made in any quarter for that purpose," is already the general and will soon become the universal conviction of the army. The ill-boding on this score has been entirely delusive.

Fourth—It is settled that the blacks themselves will, in due time, be ready to do their part in giving practical effect to the Proclamation. It was asserted that such a Proclamation would prove a mere *brutum fulmen*—that the slaves would never hear of it, or even if they should, would give it no heed. It is made certain, from the fugitives who reach our army lines, that the slaves already know of it, and are excited about it. All evidence goes to show that in every part of the South the blacks have an intense desire for freedom. That fact established, the knowledge of the existence of such a Proclamation of freedom could not but work excitement. This ferment has begun already, and must daily widen and deepen.

Fifth—It is settled that the rebel leaders themselves have a fear of the new policy. The Proclamation was received in the rebel Congress with maledictions, and proposals for the most unheard-of forms of vengeance, which, it was finally voted, President DAVIS should be empowered to inflict at discretion. Measures have been taken, too, to withdraw all the slaves, that can possibly be spared, into the far interior. Most assuredly all this commotion could not have been made by a simple *brutum fulmen*. The rebels full well understand that this Proclamation is no empty menace, no harmless bolt. They are quick to perceive its power of terrible damage, and are doing their best to deter us from driving it on, and to guard against it—so far as they can—should we persist. They themselves being the witnesses, we know then that the Proclamation is beginning to strike home.

Sixth—[illegible]gh the advices respecting the reception of the Proclamation in Europe are yet too meagre to justify any decided judgment upon that point, yet the absence of denunciation in the comments of the London *Times*, which of all other sheets has hitherto been most denunciatory of our cause, is significant that a popular chord in Europe has been struck by our President, in a style which even our worst enemies there feel bound to respect. Full intelligence will in all probability reveal that this Proclamation of liberty has silenced all serious opposition to the National Government, and forever dispelled all danger of foreign intervention.

Seventh—It seems to be settled that the rebels will not avail themselves of the hundred days' grace accorded by the President, and seasonably make their submission. Thus far there has not been the slightest movement in that direction. The reason is plain enough. The rebel leaders, who have the management of every organ of public opinion, and who exercise absolute sway over the affairs of the Confederacy, would gain no advantage from submission. They have staked their all on the Confederacy, and are ruined if it falls. Of course they will cleave to it to the last bitter extremity, and with iron power put down the very first attempt to weigh the alternative presented by President LINCOLN. They have no alternative themselves, and mean that their people shall have none. If there were any hope that the people would, by some convulsive effort, turn upon the Government, that hope has languished and become extinct. There is not the least indication of any such purpose. The grace is spurned, and the Proclamation must, in its own prescribed time, take effect.

In all particulars, then, save this last, the Proclamation has made an excellent beginning. We have no doubt that it will continue to justify itself more and more in the same respects, up to the very day of its practical application. And when it is once fairly in operation, it will make, we believe, very quick work of the rebellion. With our army cordon stretched from the Chesapeake to the furthest frontier, with a strong foothold in every rebel State without exception, and with our gunboats penetrating the swollen rivers in all directions, the rebels will find it an absolute impossibility to prevent this Proclamation of freedom from bringing to a speedy end the whole system through which alone they have been able to keep their rebellion alive thus far. Slavery, in less than a month, from the first day of January, will be so utterly demoralized and broken up, that even the most obdurate rebel will admit that the last slave-grown crop has been raised, and that stark famine confronts the Confederacy.

Artillery and Armor.

The cheapest way of solving a problem is, undoubtedly, to pronounce it insoluble, and as intellectual fatigue is a leading characteristic of the present age, we ought not to be surprised at seeing this royal road to repose adopted all over the world, in regard to questions which would tax the brains of the now traditional statesmen, and which naturally, therefore, appeal to the actual politician. In matters social and economical this method of dealing with difficulties may not, perhaps, be absolutely ruinous, since man's incapacity may well prove, after all, to be Heaven's opportunity. But material science is a remorseless prosecutor of impossibilities. The abstract love of truth, the artistic passion which grows with practice, mere personal ambition, and the thirst for wealth—all conspire to make acquiescence hopeless at any stage of scientific achievement. We may be certain, therefore, that, nothing being yet absolutely settled by the long duel between artillery and armor, everything put at issue in that duel must be regarded as absolutely unsettled, and we must be careful not to suffer ourselves to be lulled into the delusion that the astonishing results of our recent experience with the *Monitor*, the *Merrimac*, and the *Arkansas*, have done anything more than communicate a new impulse to the ancient conflict.

Notwithstanding the immense advantage won by armor in the cases above alluded to, artillery has by no means abdicated the arena. We were the sorrowful witnesses, but the other day, of a catastrophe brought about by an indefatigable inventor, bent on re-establishing the superiority of offence over defence; and almost cotemporaneously with the disaster which cost us the life of Gen. JAMES, England has seen the triumph of two resolute laborers in the same direction. Mr. HORSFALL and Mr. WHITWORTH, the one with an enormous smooth-bore gun throwing a ball of 275 lbs., with a charge of 75 lbs; the other, with a bolt-shell, weighing 130 lbs., carrying three or four pounds of powder in a chamber pierced through one-tenth of its length, and fired with a charge of 25 lbs., have gone near to demonstrate that impenetrable iron-clads do not yet exist.

An iron target which had been simply dented by a 68-pounder fired from a smooth-bore gun at 200 yards, and only penetrated at this range by the 800-pounder Armstrong gun, was smashed by the Horsfall gun at 200 yards, and shattered by the same gun at 800 yards.

The Whitworth bolt-shell at 600 yards went clean through 4½ inches of iron, backed by 18 inches of solid teak wood, tore everything to pieces, and burst in the rear with a tremendous explosion. And this was done with a charge of 25 lbs. of powder, a charge of 50 lbs. having been heretofore required for work at all approximating to this. Of course, therefore, Mr. WHITWORTH'S experiments, the result of a combination of his own studies upon the projectile with those of ARMSTRONG upon the cannon, at once doubles the ultimate prospective limit of artillery range, and, as the English observers of the trial, which took place Sept. 25 at Shoeburyness, report "displaces the conclusions drawn from the exploits of the *Merrimac* and the *Arkansas*."

A French commentator upon the trial, writing in the *Moniteur*, hesitates to adopt the latter of these conclusions, upon the double ground that the targets used were not really as solid as the plating and sides of the *Warrior*, and that to infer a general conclusion from a single shot is over rash. There is some force in these criticisms, and in the further reflection that a gun in position for such a trial rarely gives results identical with the performance of the same gun in battery upon a fortress or a ship. But it is impossible to mistake the importance of the step gained in respect to the charge of powder employed, or of the possibilities indicated by the whole trial. These are the more important to us because the targets used in these experiments represent, as Mr. DONALD MACKAY, in an interesting letter upon "foreign navy-yards," published in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday last, very opportunely informs us, a much greater force of resistance than has been attained in the case of any of our own ironclads. So far as the *Monitor* is concerned, Mr. MCKAY states that "targets made on the principle of her casing have been penetrated with the greatest facility by 68-pounder solid shot.

If, as now seems probable, greater efforts than ever are likely to be required from our gallant navy in our pending contest with the rebel South, (to look no further into the future,) it is of the first importance that the attention of our Ordnance Department should be fixed at once upon these new features of the duel in which their reputation and our National safety are so largely involved.

The neutrality of England is a guarantee that whatever improvements may be seriously adopted on the other side of the water, will not long be unknown or unavailable at Richmond; and, as we have once been caught napping on the side of armor, it is to be hoped we shall not again be tripped up upon the side of artillery.

The Charleston Blockade.

Intimations too numerous and reliable to be disregarded, come to us daily, that the rebels are straining every nerve to equip and arm powerful steamers to prey upon our commerce, and a foretaste of the results likely to follow their endeavors, is given us in the exploits of the *Alabama*, which has been destroying defenceless whalers and merchant vessels in the neighborhood of the Azores. As we have already urged, the English shipbuilders to the Confederate Government do not make and execute contracts out of sympathy with the "struggling republic." John Bull does not do business in that way; "cash down" is the basis of all his transactions, particularly when the credit of his customer is not first-rate. But Confederate bonds do not appear upon the lists of stocks sold in the English market, and it is therefore clear that cotton must be the sole medium of exchange between Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his "neutral" allies in the British isles. By preventing the shipment of this staple, then, the growth of the Confederate navy will be suddenly checked.

There is no difficulty whatever in designating the precise points which need to be particularly guarded to secure this result. Newbern, Savannah, New-Orleans, and other ports of less importance, long ago came completely under our control, and Wilmington, Mobile and Charleston, are now nearly the only "ports of entry" in the Confederate States. The yellow fever is raging at the first with such fatal violence that adventurous cruisers are not likely to seek shelter there, and the removal of Capt. PREBLE from the command of the squadron stationed off the second, will probably excite unusual vigilance in his successor. Charleston, then, is the port which needs to be most carefully guarded, and there, we regret to say, contraband traders have been most successful in running the blockade.

In the early part of the war, hardly a week passed that the Charleston papers did not chronicle the arrival of steamers from Nassau or direct from England, bringing bountiful supplies of the articles most needed by the destitute rebels. Then the scarcity of suitable vessels and the large number of channels which it was necessary to guard, were pleaded as excuses for the frequent violation of the blockade, but certainly at this late day no such defence can be set up. Eleven or twelve steamers, some of them the fastest in the navy, and provided, moreover, with armaments of the longest range, lie in the roadstead off Charleston, yet every few days we are told that steamers have entered the harbor with cargoes of warlike stores, or that they have left it freighted with cotton. Hardly a fortnight since a dispatch from Halifax announced the arrival at that place of a steamer carrying 1,200 bales of cotton which had run the blockade at Charleston two or three days before. This vessel, or one with quite as valuable a cargo, we have since learned, was sighted by our blockaders, but escaped simply because a steamer of inferior speed was dispatched to intercept her. On the night of Sept. 22 a schooner attempted to leave the harbor, but missed her bearings and ran directly under the guns of the steamer *Norwich*. She was of course fired into, but backed her sails and in due time rounded to and headed for Charleston. Ample time was afforded to lower boats, which might have boarded and captured her without difficulty, but nothing of the kind was done, and it is probable that a second attempt on the part of this same vessel to run the blockade has resulted more successfully. On Sept. 26 a large steamer was sighted ashore on Sullivan's Island, three miles outside of Charleston Harbor, and to the eastward and seaward of Fort Sumter. There was sufficient depth of water between her and the blockading squadron to admit of the easy approach of any of the vessels, and some of them could have reached her with their long-range guns, without difficulty, and lessened the market value of her cargo very decidedly; but no orders whatever to this end were issued. Late in the morning a tug came down the harbor, quietly released the steamer from her dangerous situation, and as the two were making their way to a safer locality, the gunboat *Flambeau* got under weigh and went through the formality of delivering a broadside. Her shot fell so far short of their mark, however, that Fort Sumter dropped her flag to half-mast in sheer derision at the farce which was enacting. Perhaps a knowledge of these facts has induced Secretary WELLES to devolve the command of the blockading squadron off the port in question upon Commander JAMES F. GREEN, who has made the *Canandaigua* his flag-ship. We trust that for the sake of his own reputation, as well as for that of the service, he will exhibit a little more vigilance and energy in the discharge of his duties than his predecessor seems to have displayed.

With all deference to the professional skill of the new commander of the squadron off Charleston, we will venture to make one or two suggestions, which we think, if acted upon, would materially increase the rigor of the blockade. The dozen vessels assigned to duty there are distributed along a line perhaps eighteen miles in extent. Between some of them there are gaps of from three to five miles, and as the vessels generally remain at anchor for two or three days at a time, craft desiring to escape from the harbor only have to sight the position of the blockaders at nightfall in order to run between them under cover of the darkness, with perfect impunity. Calculations of this kind might very easily be deranged and completely frustrated by ordering the vessels to change their positions when it was too dark for them to be seen from Charleston or the points of observation in the vicinity. Again, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, steamers from Nassau desiring to enter the harbor, time their approach so as to make the blockading squadron after dark. Then the signal lights upon Fort Sumter show them the points for which they are to steer, and as experience has unfortunately demonstrated, in numerous instances, the chances are greatly in favor of a bold dash through the fleet being completely successful. Common sense would seem to dictate that several of the swifter steamers which now swing idly at their anchors for days together might, with advantage, be employed in constant cruisings to intercept the blockade runners. Acting in concert with Admiral WILKES, they could certainly cover the well-traveled track between Nassau and Charleston, and thus ultimately bring to grief some of those houses in Liverpool and London which make it their business to equip and dispatch fast steamers to Southern ports. We sincerely trust that Commodore GREEN will test the utility of these expedients. If they shall prove unsuccessful, we shall at least have the gratification of witnessing some manifestations of activity and vigilance in the prosecution of the blockade, which will enable us to possess our souls in patience until Admiral DUPONT shall strike that blow at Mobile which has been so long impending. Then the steamers on duty there may be added to the fleet off Charleston, and it is possible that a cordon of vessels may be drawn around that port which shall render all rebel attempts to enter it utterly useless.

GEN. SCOTT VINDICATES HIMSELF.—The late unauthorized publication by JOHN VAN BUREN of Gen. SCOTT'S letter to Mr. SEWARD has called forth from the illustrious old soldier a vindication of his position on the secession movement in its early days. The document will be found in full in the TIMES of this morning, and will undoubtedly attract universal attention. Gen. SCOTT shows clearly, by documentary proof, the extraordinary and untiring efforts he made as early as October, 1860, to put the nation and the Southern forts in such a position of military strength that the rebellion would be crushed out as soon as it reared its head. He He rose from a sick bed in December when South Carolina was about to secede, and went to Washington, where he personally urged his views upon FLOYD, ("who," says Gen. SCOTT, "*did not concur* in any of my views.") He begged FLOYD to procure him an early interview with the President, that he might make one more effort to save the forts and the Union; and with Mr. BUCHANAN he also unavailingly discussed the same topics. For months Gen. SCOTT continued persistently and earnestly to reason in person with the authorities, and to send them correspondence and memoranda, urging the placing of the forts and arsenals in such a condition that the rebels could not hope for success; for as the Richmond *Examiner* (quoted by Gen. SCOTT) said: "The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points; and had SCOTT been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist." But Gen. SCOTT'S long and earnest labors were all ineffective—the treason of FLOYD and the mingled treachery, imbecility and vacillation of the old knave BUCHANAN defeating nearly every one of his great and far-reaching plans. We will not attempt to give an epitome of the document, for we doubt not it will be read by every one, as it will assuredly take its place in history as a paper of the first importance.

It was not necessary, of course, that Gen. SCOTT should vindicate himself from the shameful charges which JOHN VAN BUREN and others have made against him by misconstruing his letter to Mr. SEWARD. But it was necessary that the whole truth should be known, and that no partial and party statement which might assail the loyalty and reputation of the veteran soldier should obtain even temporary credit.

PEACE PROPOSALS.—There have been rumors for some days, both here and at Washington, that JEFF. DAVIS had made certain proposals for peace, or, at least, for a truce, to our Government; and it has even been put forth by a semi-secession organ, that the reason of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S delay at Harper's Ferry was, not that his army was waiting to be shod, but that the result of the negotiations might be ascertained. The rumor of rebel proposals for peace receives a sort of confirmation from recent debates in the Confederate Congress at Richmond, as well as from the words of the rebel officer who sent in a flag of truce to Gen. BUELL, on the 9th inst., asking "a suspension of hostilities until they should hear the result of the mission of the Peace Commissioners, whom the Confederate Government was about to send to Washington." Statements of this kind have abounded of late, and the rebel newspapers, also—following Confederate Senator FOOTE—have claimed that so complete was the humiliation of the Union

Government and army, that they were only too glad to have such offers made.

From Washington this morning we learn that peace proposals *have* indeed been made to our Government, containing, too, the signatures, apparently, of the rebel chiefs at Richmond. It turns out, however, that the document, signatures and all, was the work of some adroit *forger*, who sought by this means either to try the temper of the Administration, or to affect the stock market. We presume the forged document will receive precisely the same kind and amount of attention from the authorities that would have been received by a genuine document of similar purport.

LONDON PRESS ON THE PROCLAMATION.—We give to-day the articles of the London *Times* and London *Star* greeting the President's Proclamation. These papers represent the extremes of English opinion on the American war—the *Times* being arrant Secession, and the *Star* intensely Anti-Slavery in sentiment. As happens elsewhere, so in England, the gravest public documents are seen in widely variant lights, and are wise or foolish, beneficent or pernicious, just according to the interests, prejudices or passions of those who give judgment upon them. It will be found that the *Times* regards the Proclamation as a futile assault upon the Confederacy, which will have no force except where the National arms penetrate to give it efficacy; while the *Star* considers it well calculated to make good men the world over pray for the success of the Union cause, besides being an effective war agency in arousing the blacks against the rebels. A very few brief months will give both Europe and America, North and South, light on this great subject, and until then it is hardly worth while arguing about it with our foreign foes.

FIGURING AS A FEATURE IN THE CAMPAIGN.—The Seymour journals are exhibiting much industry in collecting election returns and predicting majorities in their favor where they have heretofore been beaten by the Union side. By this easy method, they manage to deduce a triumph of their candidates at the polls in this State, and indulge in much exhilaration of spirits thereat.

It is hardly humane to interfere with pleasures so cheaply bought and so short-lived. And so far from discouraging such day-dreams, we will freely admit, in their behalf, that if Unionists everywhere resolve to haul down the old starry flag, and go bending in future to the "bars" of the rebel bunting, it is likely the Seymourite journals will prove correct in their figuring. But we don't believe this—"not by a long shot."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

Claims of Exemption on Account of Alienage.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

It is hereby ordered, that all persons who may have actually been drafted into the military service of the United States, and who may claim exemption on account of alienage, will make application therefor directly to the Department of State, or through their respective Ministers or Consuls.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

Pursuant to the above order, the proper officers are directed to report to the Department of State the cases to which the order refers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A CABINET MEETING.

At a cabinet meeting held to-day, the greatest unanimity prevailed in support of the President and Gen. HALLECK. In regard to other matters, in which the country at present has the deepest interest, there was important differences of opinion, and it is probable that new army combinations may supplant present schemes now being pressed upon the Administration. The presence of THURLOW WEED here is regarded as significant at this juncture.

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED.

The old rumors of a prospective recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Belgium, which one of your cotemporaries has the enterprise to reproduce in a modified form, are as unfounded to-day as they were three months ago, when the same paper announced them with a flourish of trumpets. The story originated last Summer with Mr. SLIDELL, who sent it in a letter to Richmond, whence it came here, and periodically is made to do service as a sensation item. Belgium is the most conservative of European countries, and from sympathy and precedent least likely to venture on so startling and dangerous an initiative.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

River captains arriving from the Lower Potomac state reasons for the belief that there is a rebel force at Dumfries and Occoquan. Numerous signal-lights were seen there a few nights ago, and musket firing, as if by platoons, was heard on Sunday and yesterday. Several mounted carbineers were seen on the Virginia shore on Sunday near Mathias Point.

THE SOUTHERN PEACE PROPOSALS.

It is reliably announced that the "proposals for peace," said to have been made by the rebel Government, and of which so much has lately been heard in both newspaper and financial circles, turn out to be the work of some very adroit and unscrupulous forger, who probably sought by this means to affect the markets. A comparison of the signatures to the pretended document with the undoubted signatures of the persons purporting to have signed the instrument, on file in the War Department, leaves no shadow of doubt upon this subject. It is unnecessary to add that the discovery of the forgery made no change in the view taken by Government of the alleged "proposals"—the axiom being universally admitted, that no negotiations can receive attention which have not the unqualified submission of the rebel States to our National authority, as their letter of introduction.

THE CASE OF GEN. MARTINDALE.

In the Court of Inquiry, to-day, investigating the charges against Gen. MARTINDALE, the testimony of Gen. MOREL was taken, to the effect that he heard the latter part of a conversation between Gen. MARTINDALE and Gen. BUTTERFIELD, which occurred during the confusion of the retreat from the victorious field of Malvern Hill. Gen. MARTINDALE said something to the effect that they should not desert their men, but should surrender with them. He did not understand what he meant; seemed very indignant and excited; was not at the time impressed with the idea of misbehavior in the presence of the enemy; had never before, nor since, seen anything of such misbehavior on the part of Gen. MARTINDALE; never made any official complaint of this language. The testimony of Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, Gen. PORTER's Assistant Adjutant-General, also examined, was also in reference to localities, and bore in Gen. MARTINDALE's favor rather than otherwise. The Government rested with to-day's evidence, and the defence commences to-morrow. Gen. MARTINDALE had caused Gen. GRIFFIN to be summoned to testify, but Gen. PORTER has ordered him away.

THE CASE OF GEO. D. SPENCER.

The facts in the case of this person—a crier in the District Criminal Court here, and whose arrest, some time since, was erroneously announced in our dispatches—are these: His expressions of disloyalty, and of sympathy with the rebel Government have long been so bold as to excite surprise at his temerity. Finally, on an affidavit properly made, a warrant was issued, and Chief Detective BAKER promised that his arrest should at once be made. At the time we made the statement, it was supposed that the ministerial officers of the law had performed their duty; but the same mysterious influences that so often intervene to shelter traitors here from punishment, proved sufficient in this case to cause a delay in the arrest, or, as some say, to permit an escape after it was made. The matter was not, however, suffered to remain here, and justice might eventually have been done, had not the accused, finally alarmed at the shape affairs were taking, left the city. It is believed by many who know him well, that he has gone within the rebel lines.

GEN. VIELE AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

It is unfortunate for Gen. VIELE that he has allowed the Secessionists of Norfolk to present him with a magnificent carriage as a token of their approval of his official course as Governor of that city. Still another testimonial is in course of preparation from the same quarter.

GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. CORCORAN had a highly satisfactory interview, to-day, with Gen. BANKS, in regard to the keeping together of regiments intended for his command as they arrive here. Gen. C.'s command consists of eight regiments from New-York, two from Pennsylvania, two from Massachusetts, and one Iowa regiment, besides artillery.

GEN. ASBOTH IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. ASBOTH has arrived here direct from Corinth. Gen. STAHL is also in the city for a day or two.

AMUSEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

For some weeks past, a terrible contest, unnoticed by the country at large, has been going on in this city, and seems now at its point of greatest intensity. Nearly all the Summer, we have had the two regular theatres, FORD's and GROVER's, in full operation, added to which the old Washington lately revived, in an opening night, in which Mrs. ADAH ISAACS MENKEN NICHOLS did *not* appear, but was heard by the audience. It was not, however, till the enterprising inventor of the American Cremorne Garden invaded the classic conservatism of Washington, that the balance of power seemed in danger of being seriously unsettled; and then the scarcely less enterprising GROVER, who had on his hands already a circus, in addition to his theatre and Canterbury Hall, invoked the intervention of the illustrious *impressario* of the American Museum to counteract the ominous advent and save the managerial fortunes from threatened damage. The spell proved potent; and BARNUM appears upon the scene, with the suddenness of genuine magic, and at once gets Commodore NUTT into a Cabinet meeting, and himself delivers a Sunday temperance lecture on East Capital Hill! Nowise daunted, however, by the terrible prestige, NIXON grimly holds on his way; and, exulting in the possession of an unequaled site for the improvised Cremorne which rises there in a day, fairly overwhelms us with a deluge of clowns, acrobats, dancers, equestriennes and *mules*, which might stupefy with dismay even the trained bears and shocking Albinos over in the rival tent.

Thus, the battle of these illustrious showmen, with the gaieties of the Florences at GROVER's, and MAGGIE MITCHELL at FORD's, divide with McCLELLAN and LEE the attention and sympathies of the Capital.

INSPECTION OF GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

The troops under command of Gen. SICKLES will be inspected, on Wednesday, near Alexandria, by Gen. BANKS.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A flag presentation occurred this afternoon at Meridian Hill. SAMUEL B. THOMAS, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Col. PULESTON, presented colors to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiments (Bucktails) of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in an eloquent speech, which elicited enthusiastic applause from the soldiers. Cols. STONE and WISTAR received them with happy replies.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-MEXICO.

A proclamation has been issued by Gov. CONNELLY, of New-Mexico, in reference to the organization of the militia of that Territory, for a campaign against the Navajo Indians this Fall. The proclamation concludes: "It belongs to the people to relieve themselves of the evils they are suffering, and administer such chastisement to these marauders as they deserve. We have the power to do so, and that power must be exercised."

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

A train laden with goods for distribution among the peaceable tribes in New-Mexico, had arrived safely at Santa Fé. No presents will be distributed to the Navajos, because of their depredations and hostilities They have not received any for four years.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of examining surgeons: JAS. F. WILSON, Wilmington, Del.; ISAAC JUMP, Dover, Del.; BENJ. S. WOODWORTH, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

The steamer *Commodore* has arrived from Aiken's Landing, with 615 Union exchanged prisoners.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

The following propositions for supplies were offered by citizens of New-York to the War Department and its several bureaus during the past week:

CHAS. GOULD offers 30,000 Prussian muskets at $8 apiece.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM offer 5,000 Enfield rifles at $16 apiece.

JOHN HOEY, offers 30,000 Prussian muskets at $7 apiece.

FRANK OTARD offers to furnish all the Enfield rifles he can get till the middle of July. Terms not stated.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT offers 8,000 to 10,000 rifled muskets at $7; 70,000 rifled muskets at $7; 2,000 French rifled muskets at $10; 1,000 Chasseur de Vincennes carbines at $14; 500 Lefancheaux pistols at $12; 500 sabres at $3; 2,000 French cavalry sabres at 16 francs.

C. B. HOARD offers 5,000 revolving pistols at $15 each.

MERVIN & BRAY offer 200 PERRY's patent carbines at $25 each.

NAYLOR & Co. offer 200,000 Enfield rifles at $17 50 each; also, 460 artillery carbines at $17.

T. B. BUNTING & Co. propose to furnish 10,000 or 20,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets at £1 4s. each.

CHAS. H. TOWNSEND offers to furnish French artillery blankets at 65 cents per pound.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed ANDREW B. DICKENSON Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, *vice* Mr. CHASE, deceased.

THOMAS H. CLAY, of Kentucky, is appointed United States Minister to Nicaragua, *vice* ANDREW B. DICKENSON. The President feels sincere gratification in being enabled by this appointment of Mr. CLAY to testify his respect for the character of Kentucky's great est statesman. Mr. DICKENSON was Mr. LINCOLN's original choice for Marshal of the Northern District, but, it being found that Mr. CHASE desired the place for his brother, Mr. DICKENSON gracefully withdrew and accepted the Nicaraguan Embassy.

GETTING SOLDIERS PAY ON FORGED PAPERS.

Acting Paymaster FRY has been compelled to institute police precautions to guard against the swindlers who attempt to draw money from the Treasury on forged papers. He has his rooms so arranged that a party presenting documents can in no wise escape if they prove not genuine, and a large number of operators are continually being caught and placed in confinement.

AN UNEXPECTED ARREST.

A singular instance of the adroitness of our authorities here in dealing with suspected persons occurred this morning at the Provost Marshal's office. A person well known here as connected with a claim-agency broken up by the Government, presented himself and desired a permit to see some friend confined in the Old Capitol. Upon hearing the name, the Clerk looked up and said, "Yes, certainly,"—proceeding at once to write it out. The gentleman received his permit, and upon presenting it at the Capitol, was ordered into a cell, and informed by the guard that he had brought with him an order for his own commitment.

A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.

GEORGE M. WILSON, proprietor of the Marlborough, Md., *Gazette*, has been arrested and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, for publishing an incendiary article in regard to the draft in Maryland. The *Gazette* is a notorious rebel sheet, and its publication should be suspended, if not its editor. Most of the Lower Maryland papers are of the same character.

DESERTER ARRESTED.

Lieut. GEO. A. DUGELE, of SCOTT's Cavalry, was arrested, to-day, for desertion, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* is on the ways at the Navy-yard. The repairs will be finished in a few days. A large force is engaged at the Navy-yard—about 2,500 men.

TAX DECISION.

Commissioner BOUTWELL decided to-day that alcohol manufactured from whisky distilled prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and on which the tax has not been paid, will be subject to a duty of three per cent., *ad valorem*.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

It is understood that the escape of STUART's Cavalry from Pennsylvania is to be made the subject of a Court of Inquiry, when the conduct of Gens. PLEASANTON, STONEMAN, and others, will be investigated.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus and Proclamation of Martial Law—Explanation of those Measures—Their Objects, and How Brought About—Their Results.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

The motives actuating our Government in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the United States, in the cases of persons arrested for "Military Offences," would seem to be widely misunderstood. So far was it from the intention of the Government, in extending martial law over the United States, to abridge the liberty of speech, or of the Press, or any other liberties of the citizen,—that the exact reverse of all this was the object, and has been the practical attainment of that measure. Let us consider the history of these measures and give their origin:

Previous to these proclamations, it was rapidly becoming the habit of certain Government functionaries, both civil and military, to arrest, pretty much at discretion, all persons who to them appeared obnoxious to the suspicion of sympathy with treason. This was through the Eastern and Northeastern States; for in the West and Southwest, Gen. HALLECK, although authorized under the seal of the United States to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at discretion, never did suspend it, except in a single case,—that of a secession resident of St. Louis, who resisted the levy made upon avowed secession sympathizers for the relief of the Union refugees who had been plundered of all they had, and forced to take refuge in St. Louis, by the lawless bands of marauders let loose upon the country by the disbandment of PRICE's army. This was the only case in which Gen. HALLECK ever suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*—the case being a test one for his power to collect such assessments. It may further be noticed in this connection, that Gen. HALLECK refused to suspend the *habeas corpus* in Iowa, though urged to do so by certain of our authorities—his position being that the writ should never be suspended except for purely "military offences," and where no loyal Courts could be found before which a guilty prisoner could be brought with anything like a fair chance of obtaining a conviction on sufficient evidence. In the same spirit he also abstained from proclaiming martial law throughout his department, although proclaiming it in St. Louis, which he regarded as a military post, and along all the immediate lines of railroad throughout his department, these being properly regarded as parts of the military machinery of his armies.

But Gen. WRIGHT found himself obliged to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky, in many parts of which no loyal Courts could be found answering the requirements before set forth. Gen. WRIGHT required to be sustained in these necessary acts, as otherwise he might be held personally responsible in damages for false imprisonment to any amount before Courts in full sympathy with the men guilty of treasonable practices, whose arrests he had caused. Things thus situated, and the suspension of the ordinary laws in Kentucky, in cases of military offences, being an admitted necessity of self-preservation, the question arose "how far this suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and extension of martial law should be carried"—there being *possibilities* of its necessity everywhere throughout the Northern States, and the confinement of its operations to certain of the States more immediately requiring such active measures, having more or less of an invidiously distinctive character in the eyes of the loyal men of those States.

Secretary SEWARD, therefore, resolved to extend the power of martial law over the whole country, at the same time restricting its practical operation within the limits laid down by Gen. HALLECK, to wit: no arrests under this arbitrary power except for purely "military offences,"—the giving or attempting to give direct military aid and comfort to the enemy, whether by furnishing supplies, or forwarding recruits or correspondence, or exciting or attempting to excite mutiny or revolt amongst the populace or soldiers, or the adoption of a course manifestly and designedly tending to discourage enlistments. To these offences, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was restricted by the proclamation; and with the understanding that its provisions are never to be enforced where loyal Courts and loyal Juries offer a fair chance to the Government of vindicating its authority in the usual modes.

In compliance with the purpose set forth in the preceding paragraph, instructions were sent simultaneously with the issuing of the proclamation, (so fiercely denounced by the Seymour-Valiandigham Democracy,) to all those Government officials throughout the country—such as KENNEDY, in New-York, and BOYLE, in Kentucky—who had made themselves conspicuous for their zeal in previous arrests and refusals of the writ of *habeas corpus*—to discontinue all arrests on their own authority, and to make no arrests, even for "military offences," within the definitions given, until after consultation with the State Department, and the special order of Secretary SEWARD or the Secretary of War in each case—the point made by Gen. HALLECK, and fully assented to by Secretary SEWARD, being, that while the power to make these arrests was absolutely indispensable to the safety of the country and the prosecution of the war, it was "a power which, from its very extent, required the strictest prudence and restraint in its use, and should never be resorted to by the Government of a people so intelligent, free, loyal and generous as ours except in cases of the last extremity." This was the resolve at the time of issuing the proclamations so savagely denounced by the Seymour-Jeff.-Davis-Vallandigham Democracy, and such the instructions wherewith they were accompanied, and by which their action, thus far, has been reduced to a mere salutary threat—the knowledge that such a power exists seeming to have all the beneficial effects desired, and the only results, thus far, of the proclamations being that the arbitrary arrests and imprisonments for *political* offences, which were only too common some months ago, have altogether ceased.

The Seymour people must get something else to snarl about; and if it were not for the injudicious speeches made by loose, non-military Generals, who go round the country demanding that all who do not agree with them shall be hung, more than half the capital now being used by the Seymour Democracy would be taken away from them. The secession sympathizers of the whole North are challenged to point out a single arrest made since the issuing of the proclamations extending martial law over the United States, and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons arrested by the military authorities, which will not be found upon examination to have the clearest and most absolute justification in the eyes and judgments of all citizens, who do not actively meditate and desire the overthrow of our Government and free institutions. MILES.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

"AB"—Hyatt's "AB" Life Balsam—"AB" FOR RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA AND Diseases of great Impurity of the Blood. Only to be had at principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. $1 per bottle.

Chorea, Epilepsy and other Chronic Diseases successfully treated by new remedies. Call or send for circular (post free, by mail) to the author, Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway. Hours, 7 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 6 P. M. Dr. Wolf may be consulted personally, or by letter.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manfacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

By DR. A. WOLF,
No. 832 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 1.—RHEUMATISM.

Of this disease there are two different and distinct varieties 1st. Acute Rheumatism, or, more properly, Rheumatic Fever, which is characterized by peculiar intensity and violence, often amounting to paroxysm in severity, but generally of a limited though variable duration. 2d. Chronic Rheumatism, which is of a milder type, and maintains itself at one uniform degree of intensity, with occasional mitigation or increase of suffering during an indefinite period.

Acute Rheumatism generally commences with a rigor or chill. It is indicated by an inflamed state of one or more of the larger joints, often wandering from one to another, and it may affect the muscles generally, or merely those in the immediate neighborhood of the joint originally attacked. The local inflammation is accompanied by the usual symptoms of inflammatory fever, with a quick, strong pulse, white tongue, a particularly high colored urine, a confined state of the bowels, and often profuse perspirations, which afford but little, if any relief. The pain occasioned by moving or even touching the affected part is often excruciating, and, with the feverish symptoms, is apt to become still more severe toward the evening, and to abate somewhat toward the morning. The fever may be mild or severe in its character; it usually lasts ten days to a fortnight, and the local symptoms will often linger after the febrile condition has subsided. When the small joints are affected simultaneously with the larger, the complaint sometimes assumes a gouty character, when it becomes known as Rheumatic Gout. The great danger in connection with Acute Rheumatism is the transference of the inflammatory state to the heart, the fibrous covering of which is apt to become affected; while the substance and its lining membrane are soon implicated. This complication must therefore be carefully watched and guarded against, for if it takes place, even in a slight degree, the delicate mechanism of the centre of circulation may soon become so injured as to lay the foundation of irreparable mischief. A plethoric habit of the body and high living, especially with too much animal food, predispose to rheumatism; and there is also a weak and debilitated state of the system, when the blood is in a peculiar state, especially occurring in females, which constitutes a liability to this disease. It is most apt to occur to those in the prime of life, and in the Winter season, or rather, when, as at present, the weather undergoes the most ungenial and unfavorable vicissitudes.

A. WOLF, M. D., (de Paris,)
Physician for Chronic Diseases.
Office, No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

Next on Chronic Rheumatism.

NOTE.—Dr. WOLF devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—COLBURN.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. A. G. Raymond, WM. B. ALLEN, of New-Milford, Conn., to FANNIE H. COLBURN, of Ansonia.

PULLMAN—BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Farley, JAMES PULLMAN, of San Francisco, Cal., to MARTHA, daughter of Edward Barnes, of Sheffield, England.

ROCHE—DE FOREST.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Dr. J. A. Roche, RICHARD W. ROCHE, of Brooklyn, to LOUISE, eldest daughter of Cornelius V. De Forest, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

RANKIN—WISSWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Mr. DAVID RANKIN, of Troy, N. Y., to Miss M. ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Wm. Wisswell, of Brooklyn.

TYSON—STEVESON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, in the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Yerkes. W. H. H. TYSON to C. LOUISE STEVESON, all of Brooklyn.

DIED

BARNEY.—In West Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, of consumption, DANIEL H. BARNEY, son of the late Mrs. Lewis Edwards, of Norwich, Conn.

DENISON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 21, NINA, daughter of Abel and Dometille Denison, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 256 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOOTE.—In New-Haven, on Monday, Oct. 20, MARIA EUDOCIA FOOTE, daughter of Rear-Admiral Foote, U. S. Navy, aged 7 years.

Death has bereaved her heart-stricken parents of three promising lovely children within the last six months.

GUION.—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, after a long and painful illness, Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, in the 45th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILL.—In Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 13, of consumption, JOSEPH C. GILL, aged 18 years, 7 months and 15 days.

KETCHAM.—At Dover Plains, on Monday evening, Oct. 20, suddenly, GUSSIE B., only child of Col. J. H. and Augusta A. Ketcham.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 499—Oct. 21, 1862.
26, 70, 57, 29, 17, 5, 20, 47, 30, 4, 56, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 500.—Oct. 21, 1862.
22, 17, 56, 49, 60, 14, 34, 10, 44, 1, 40, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 447.—Oct. 21, 1862.
49, 25, 13, 67, 71, 4, 40, 63, 37, 35, 57, 20.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 361.—Oct. 21, 1862.
35, 32, 66, 17, 12, 58, 49, 57, 47, 20, 68, 76.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

LADIES' NOTE PAPER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY, HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS OF NOTE PAPER NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

They are in direct communication with THE LEADING STATIONERY HOUSES, And receive by steamer THE NOVELTIES AS SOON AS ISSUED.

MONOGRAMS AND INITIALS STAMPED ON NOTE PAPER.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,

For sixteen years associate of his father, Gerhard von Fallenstein, in the Heilanstalt, near Dresden, Germany, and founder of the Fairhaven Eclectic Institution, near Brighton, England, will treat all diseases of women, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, No matter of how long standing, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, and that scourge to American society, DYSPEPSIA.

To the poor advice and medicine gratis. Medicines and directions sent to any part of the country. No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK

PEREGO'S
NAVY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES. IRA PEREGO & SONS, NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FINE GOLD
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway. One door below Canal-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SILVER HUNTING CASED WATCHES FOR TWELVE DOLLARS. Warranted correct time keepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

The undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such coöperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq., Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward	No. 49 Beekman-st.
Third Ward	No. 79 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 94 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	126th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut., Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.

No. 47 East 27th-st.

THE LAST CHANCE.

This week is the last opportunity afforded to the young men of Brooklyn and New-York to join Company E, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. No bounties after this week. The DRAFT will take care of those who fail to do their duty at once.

Our Headquarters, No. 820 Broadway, will be open this week from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Call and see us before you enlist. Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Capt. Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

"IRONSIDES."

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.

Good men wanted in Company B. Extra bounties given, from $35 to $135. Recruiting Offices—No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York; No. 76 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and Flushing, L. I.

Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

EDWARD ABBOTT, E. KILPATRICK, } Lieutenants.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.

COMPANY A, HEADQUARTERS No. 481 3d-av. Good men wanted for this Company. Apply at the Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

$225 CASH BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS.—This amount will be paid to recruits from Brooklyn, who enlist at once in Company C, Ironsides Regiment. Headquarters, No. 114 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 163 Broadway, N. Y. GEORGE P. HOWE, Captain. WM. F. WEST, First-Lieutenant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK-READERS.

THE PUBLISHER OF "LES MISERABLES" regrets being obliged to announce that he has just discovered that a spurious cloth edition of the book has been produced by another party, by binding the thin paper cover edition in cloth covers, in imitation of CARLETON'S binding, and foisting it off upon the public as CARLETON'S cloth edition.

The paper for the *genuine* cloth edition costs ninety per cent. more than the paper of the paper cover edition, and the genuine book is nearly twice as thick and handsome as the spurious.

TO BREWERS.

Just published by order of the BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., THE TAX BOOK, Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.

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DOMBEY & SON.

MESSRS. SHELDON & COMPANY, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., Publish this day, DOMBEY & SON. 4 vols., 16mo, cloth. 75 cents per vol. Half calf, $1 25 per vol.

In the series of the Household Edition of "Dickens' Works," with superb Illustrations on steel, from designs by F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert.

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For sale by all Booksellers.

THE BATTLE-CRY OF FREEDOM.

SONG AND CHORUS.

BY GEO. F. ROOT.

We are springing to the call of our brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom;
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million free-men more,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS—The Union forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors! Up with the Star!
While we rally round the flag, boys—rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

Above is one stanza of a song that has created an unprecedented enthusiasm wherever heard. It should be on the lips of all true patriots at this time. Price 25 cents. For sale at the Music Stores.

TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

in large quantities and fine variety, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Also, All the novelties in the line of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS on hand, by DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY & GRAND-ST. BROADWAY & WARREN-ST.

SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

POLITICAL.

UNION WAR MEETING,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CITIZENS FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

The Union-loving citizens of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, are invited to meet with the undersigned citizens of States now in insurrection against the Federal Government, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862, For the purpose of giving an EMPHATIC INDORSEMENT To the efforts now being made by the constituted authorities of the land to crush this cruel and proscriptive rebellion.

Col. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas.
Hon. Philip Fraser, of Florida.
Rev. A. Bosserman, of Virginia.
Hon. L. D. Stickney, of Florida.
Calvin L. Robinson, Esq., of Florida,
Will certainly address the meeting.
John G. Winter, Esq., of Georgia.
Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, and
Gen. Prentiss, of Illinois,
Are expected to be present and address the meeting.
Philip Fraser, of Florida.
J. C. Clapp, of Florida.
John S. Sammis, of Florida.
Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida.
William Alsop, of Florida.
L. D. Stickney, of Florida.
Pasan Moody, of Florida.
E. F. Parker, of Florida.
Joseph Remington, of Florida.
J. S. Drigly, of Florida.
C. H. Blood, of Florida.
E. C. Howe, of Florida.
J. L. Hathaway, of North Carolina.
W. A. Gwyer, of North Carolina.
W. K. Jones, of North Carolina.
J. C. Winslow, of North Carolina.
John Dibble, of North Carolina.
John G. Winter, of Georgia.
James Mattier, of Georgia.
J. N. Bird, of South Carolina.
Walter S. Carr, of South Carolina.
H. T. Campbell, of Tennessee.
Abbott Smith, of Tennessee.
A. Bosserman, of Virginia.
And one hundred others.

RALLY FOR THE UNION!

GRAND MASS RATIFICATION MEETING AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the maintenance of the laws."

All conservative citizens of Kings County, all in favor of a vigorous prosecution and speedy termination of the war, in favor of the freedom of speech, of the Press, and of the right of the citizen to the writ of habeas corpus, and all opposed to Abolitionism and Secessionism, and all in favor of the State ticket headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR, are invited to meet at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR will positively address the meeting, and the following gentlemen have been invited and are also expected to be present and address the meeting:

Hon. John Van Buren,	Hon. Stephen P. Russell,
Hon. James T. Brady,	Hon. Moses F. Odell,
Hon. James Brooks,	Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,	Hon. Henry C. Murphy,
Hon. Horace F. Clark,	Hon. Samuel Garrison,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	And others.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. JAMES B. CRAIG, Chairman. JOHN WHITE, Secretary.

WADSWORTH AND THE UNION!

A grand up-town mass meeting will be held at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

SPEAKERS.

CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale,	Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED,
	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
WM. H. BURLEIGH,	Hon. HENRY B. STANTON,
SIGISMUND KAUFFMANN.	WM. FULLERTON, Esq.
	Hon. JAS. WADSWORTH.

A band and glee club will be present. Front seats reserved for ladies.

By order of the Twenty-second Ward People's Union Association. A. M. BININGER, President. ALFRED LANCASTER, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards.)

PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, ORISON BLUNT.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE

For Congress ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862. JAMES OWENS, Chairman. JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,

Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn, JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Surrogate, GABRIEL VAN COTT.

TWENTIETH WARD.—RALLY ONCE MORE FOR THE OLD FLAG. The People's Union Association, of the XXth Ward will hold a mass meeting this WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Ex-Senator JAMES WADSWORTH, Hon. THOMAS JONES, JR., and Hon. R. W. ANDREWS are expected to address the meeting. GEORGE SEYMOUR, President.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION!—THE Twelfth Ward Wadsworth Union Club will hold a public meeting in Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 125th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the Union State Nominations. Hon. HENRY B. STANTON and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. NELSON CRAWFORD, President. WILLIAM E. PABOR, Secretary.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

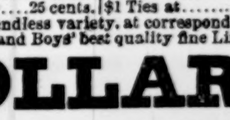
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.

The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.



Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.

Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:

25 cent Ties at......15 cents.	75 cent Ties......at 36 cents.
50 cent Ties at......25 cents.	$1 Ties at..........50 cents.

SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.

Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

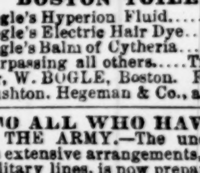
COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway. J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.

JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway. Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP, Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid........Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye..............Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria.........Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others.....Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

TO ALL WHO HAVE LOST FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—The undersigned, having completed his extensive arrangements, and got passes within all the military lines, is now prepared to receive orders to disinter, embalm, or disinfect and place in metallic or wood coffins, and forward to the friends in any part of the country, the remains of those who have fallen in battle, died of wounds, or from any other cause. Having agents and embalmers on the different fields of battle, and in all the hospitals, we guarantee the utmost expedition. Our embalmer having been engaged in the business many years, warrants perfect success, and refers to the friends of all whom he has embalmed. For full particulars and references, apply to WILLIAM H. COOKE, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON NOT ONLY restores gray and diseased hair to its pristine vigor, but it is also an unequaled hair dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 266 and 773 Broadway, and at No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands either of the above situations perfectly; she has excellent City reference, and will be found neat and tidy in person and work, and willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 124 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days—third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes a situation in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry and dessert; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, with a small family; can give the best of reference from her last place—8 years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted immediately for a select number of very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are of the highest order. Also, for some neat, intelligent and experienced English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and housemaids—at MANNING'S Select Agency, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, or in a first-class hotel, by an experienced colored woman, who has occupied first position as cook in families in New-Haven, New-York, London, Paris and other European cities; first-rate references given. Can be seen at No. 106 West 17th-st., for two days. ROSETTA.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE steady woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent and understands making bread and pastry; has no objection to a genteel private boarding-house, or a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 280 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; she thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or as laundress alone; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook in a hotel or boarding-house; she understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st., third floor, front room, No. 11.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who can furnish the best of City references, a situation as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, game and soups; wages, $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English cooking; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st.—grocery-store. No objection to go a short distance in the country, Newport preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first house, 3d floor, over the passage-way.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, in a private family, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the plain washing if required. Can give the best of reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 204 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 161 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a steady and very experienced girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a neat, economical and efficient servant in the kitchen, having lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and is an excellent bread-baker. Good City reference can be given by applying at No. 87 East 32d-st. for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Call or address at No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days at 112 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, boning and larding, jellies, creams and ices of all kinds, and understands getting up dinner parties in the nicest style; the best of City reference. Call at No. 230 7th-av., in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game, made dishes; also, is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats, gravies and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best City references. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverly-place, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good cook; understands her business; would assist with the washing; has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman to do cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 106 East 54th-st., next house to 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her work perfect; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 533 2d-av., for two days, till suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 148 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant woman wants a situation as cook; she understands her business; willing to go in the country or City; has good references. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young woman; good washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; can give good reference from her last place, where she lived three and a half years. Call for two days, at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman a situation as cook; understands her busines in all its branches; a good reference can be given. To be seen for two days. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; understands making bread, cake, pastry, &c.; willing to assist in washing; would go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 175 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; best of City references given. Apply for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter, and is a good baker; has no objections to City or country; best of reference—six years from her last employer. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts., second floor, back room, for a week.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart capable girl as above, either in the City or country; is a respectful, obliging, neat and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer and good thorough plain cook, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman in a gentleman's family as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist in washing if required; best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young girl in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has five years reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East 32d-st', between 4th and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as cook in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game, and made dishes; also, is a good baker of bread and all kinds of breakfast breads. Can give the best of City reference, Call or address No. 116 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing in a private family; has the best City reference from her last place, No. 132 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, (Protestant,) desires a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 228 7th-av., corner 25th-st., entrance on 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITuations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid; have nine years' references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 25th-st., front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as plain cook, or to do washing and ironing, or general housework. Best of reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 88 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as companion to an old lady; can give the best of reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Addres J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a Protestant woman as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; she can recommend her in strong terms. Call between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 197 Madison-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as competent chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference for over two years from her last place. Call at No. 505 6th-av., near 30th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or do waiting; has the most respectable City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing in a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable and well-recommended girl, desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; knows her business in all its branches, which her references can show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; has the very best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent person, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 248 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or plain cook; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 170 West 18th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would assist in taking care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 106½ East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days; has the best City reference. Call at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given, by calling at No. 37 East 6th-st., Room No. 17, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; has two years' reference from her late employer; best City reference will be given by calling at No. 139 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 4th-st., second door from Macdougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, AND TO DO FINE WASHING.—A situation wanted by a young girl, or will do nursing; best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference from her last plase. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do embroidery; is willing to take care of a child; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; will make herself agreeable in every respect; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 Mercer-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; muslins and finery in fashionable style; or as regular laundress; does fluting and mangling; wages, $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist with the care of children; can do up ladies' fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, with five years' reference from her last place, wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist with washing or do plain waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 302 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two days; can give the best of City reference from her last place, No. 11 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 165 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to help at the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid, waitress, &c., by a very competent girl, with good reference. Call or address No. 116 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations—one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as first-class waitress; no objection to light chamberwork. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 203 Madison-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 64 East 21st-st., near 4th-av. Best of City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objections to plain washing; the best of City reference given if required. Apply at No. 367 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a child over two years, and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 16 University-place, for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress in a first-class private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to the care of children, in a respectable family in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 14 years of age, a situation to do chamberwork, or to learn to do waiting; a respectable home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 149 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference, Can be seen for two days at No. 23 West 32d-st., where she has lived for the last six years.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 Mulberry-st., third floor, front room, two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 445 6th-av., in the shoe-store, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for one week at No. 185 Waverley-place, between Banks and Hammond sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at, or address No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND reliability wishes a situation in a permanent family, being fully competent to take the full charge of an infant and growing children; is a fine sewer and embroiderer; has lived in the employ of Spanish and Italians; will be found fully willing in the discharge of her duties; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIenced child's nurse wants a situation; is a fine sewer and would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; would go a short distance in the country or travel with a family; has the best of City reference as to capability. Apply for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English person, a situation as nurse; would take entire charge a baby from its birth, or would take care of an invalid; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 251 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant young woman, of good education, wishes a situation in the above capacity; lived three years and five months in her last place; best of testimonials can be shown; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 43 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, and can do all branches of embroidery; lately landed from the old country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE female, a situation as nurse to take charge of grown children; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat seamstress and good hairdresser. Can be seen at her former employer's, with whom she has lived for seven years, No. 34 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant female wants a situation to take care of children, cut and fit their clothes, embroider; also, teach their lessons under 12 years, or light chamberwork. Satisfactory City reference given. Inquire at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat sewer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by an American woman, as nurse and seamstress and take charge of one child. Good City reference. Call for three days at the corner of 32d-st. and 3d-av., over the grocery-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or would travel with a lady; has no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the milliner's store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroideries; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes; six years' City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 6 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Apply or address NURSE, No. 166 East 23d-st., south-east corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., third floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman as nurse for a baby. She is accustomed to the care of children. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 25 East 22d-st., where she has lived five years.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best references. Call at No. 1,256 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference. Call at her last place, No. 265 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or as cook's place; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Amity-place.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; is capable of taking care of an infant. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 40 West 32d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do sewing, or to do waiting and assist in fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 281 7th av., corner of 25th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls, one to take care of children, and one as chambermaid and to do waiting. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 146 3d-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to mind children, or to assist in housework, or to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 187 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as children's nurse; understands all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 210 East 19th-st. for two days.

AS ASSISTANT CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, aged 14 years, a situation to assist in taking care of children, or to do the waiting of a small family; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 242 7th-av.

AS MATRON.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as matron to a public institution. She can give satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications. Can be seen at No. 160 West 36th-st., or address Mrs. K. SMITH.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; she thoroughly understands her duty in all its branches; has good references. Address or call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady desires a position as companion to an invalid or aged lady. She is also capacitated to act as housekeeper. Satisfactory references given. For particulars address A. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL THAT GOES out in private families as seamstress, is desirous to obtain a permanent situation; would do other light work; is a good shirtmaker, cutter and fitter of children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can refer those who may call to her employers, No. 35 King-st., rear house, near McDougal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a very respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' plain dresses and operate on Grover & Baker's machine; would have no objection to assist with light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; no objections to light chamberwork or waiting on a lady; a home preferred to high wages; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 111 West 15th st., front house, back basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant, a situation as seamstress; is a good shirt-maker; understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; no objection to the care of one grown child; will go to any other city; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable young Scotch woman desires a situation in a first-class family; is a competent seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with chamberwork; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 117 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 79 West Broadway, third floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will work out by the day, by leaving orders at No. 234 6th-av. Reference given of ability, &c.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Has first rate City reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 East 21st-st., 3d floor front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-aged Scotchwoman wants a situation to do general housework, by the day or month; a good steady home wanted in a small family; good City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 413 West 25th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a young girl, a situation to do general housework; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork or fine washing; can do up fine washing and French fluting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-rate laundress, a situation in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress, by a very competent girl, with best of City reference, or as chambermaid and to do fine laundry work, French fluting, &c. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., in rear, west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family as laundress. She is a good, capable servant; understands her business perfectly and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and clear starching; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or general housework; best City reference given. Call at No. 139 East 19th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a middle-aged widow lady; is competent to take entire charge of a family of children; is accustomed to the care of the sick and of children; references of the highest respectability will be given and required. Address Mrs. MERCHANT, Box No. 2,003 Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A respectable girl, who has for many years done general housework, wishes a situation in a private family in any part of Brooklyn; will be found a neat, competent and obliging servant; refers to her last employer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would have no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, BY a respectable female, a situation to wait on a lady, or to take care of grown children; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; is a neat seamstress and good hairdresser. Can give seven years' reference from her last place. Address or call at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in washing if required; no objection to the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman in a private family as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two girls, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, as waitress or waitress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; will assist in the chamberwork; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at No. 121 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; fully understands either; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has best of City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 11 West 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 241 Elizabeth-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 194 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's or family washing. The advertiser is an experienced laundress; best of City references can be given. Call for three days, at No. 117 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her agency for employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of help for town and country at my office.

MALES.

A PARTY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in business in this city, of good address, and of active business habits, is willing to devote his whole time, or a portion of it, to any parties desiring his services. Will attend to the collecting of bills, writing of every description, either for the press, or of a private, political, or mercantile nature; he will also introduce any new business to the public. Moderate compensation only expected. A line to H, Box No. 130 *Times* office, will receive immediate attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.—A practical business man, quick accountant, rapid, plain penman and book-keeper, having undoubted reference, desires a situation, stationary or traveling. A line to EXCELSIOR, City Post-office, promptly attended to.

AS GENERAL MAN SERVANT.—A VERY respectable and industrious young man wants a situation to do anything required of him about a gentleman's place; is experienced in the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; is a valuable and trusty servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED, by a single man; understands the care of horses, driving, and will make himself generally useful, either in the City or country; testimonials from his last employer. Apply at the carriage shop, No. 44 Mercer-st.

AS CARE-TAKER.—A RESPECTABLE FAMIly of two persons, living on Staten Island, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house and place during the Winter months. Clifton, S. I., preferred. Address CARE-TAKER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a thorough practical man; has had many years' experience in this country in all branches of gardening; can give the best of references. Call on or address R. K., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y., where he is well known.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good coachman and careful driver, if required; can be seen for three days by addressing R. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office. The best City reference.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, green-house, laying out grounds, &c.; understands the care and management of horses and cattle; would make himself useful around a gentleman's place. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, green-houses, &c.; understands the care of horses, milking, &c., around a gentleman's place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, who is well qualified to fill the above situation in town or country; can give three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address A. B., same number.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and has driven for many years in this City and in the country, and knows the City perfectly well and is highly recommended for character and capability; can milk if required; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at Mr. James Disney's, No. 66 East 14th-st., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable middle-aged man; has lived for many years in one family; is an excellent groom, and safe driver; has had several years experience in the care and management of horses. Can give the best of reference. Call or address for 2 days at No. 120 East 20th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man who understands his business to the treatment of horses; is a careful driver; can get the best of City reference. Address N. Y., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man (English;) has the best of City reference as to sobriety, capability, &c.; has no objection to any part of the country. A note addressed to J. B., at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 194 *Times* Office, will be attended to; or can be seen as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived, as to character and capability. Has no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable colored young man, of long experience, and having the best of testimonials as to character, capacity, etc., wishes a situation in the City, as he is well accustomed to driving in the City. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address C. D., same number.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener; willing to make himself useful; good driver and groom, with good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands the business in all its branches, and is a good careful driver; can furnish the best of City reference. Address, for three days, J. C., No. 1,254 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or would be willing to take charge of a small garden; he thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or call at No. 31 Gold-st., between 12 and 1 P. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country and has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant, with good City reference. A line addressed to J. L., at Mr. Stilling's harness store, No. 1,166 Broadway, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant man, as coachman, or to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; is a good driver, and can give the best of testimonials. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man desires a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of City reference. Address J. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery store.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED a situation, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly in the care and management of valuable horses, as groom and coachman; he is not afraid of hard work. Can give first class City references. Address G. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in business in every respect; has excellent City recommendations. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by one who understands his business in all its branches; has no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 12th-st., or No. 874 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 951 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady man, a Protestant; no objection to city or country; a good home and permanent situation wanted. Can be seen till engaged at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion in a private family, by a steady, active man who understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 574 Broadway, for two days. He has good City reference.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect; has most excellent City recommendations. Can be seen until engaged, at No 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

HELP WANTED.

TO COPYISTS OR SCRIVENERS.—DESK room, in an office in Wall-st., will be given to a suitable person, who will attend in the office from 10 to 4. Address, F. J. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, giving name, occupation and reference.

STATIONERY.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN having a thorough knowledge of the stationery business; none others need apply. Good salary given. Address Box No. 5,059 Post-office, giving name and reference.

A STATIONER.—WANTED, A YOUNG UNmarried man, who thoroughly understands the blank book and stationery business. Address immediately to P. and S., care of Slote & Woodman, No. 119 William-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN WHO understands the sale of lace curtains, upholstery goods and housekeeping goods generally. Apply to M. HARRINGTON, No. 770 Broadway.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—She must have the highest testimonials for character and capability and be able to dress ladies' hair. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a woman to do general housework; one that has lived in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 100 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

FARM HANDS.—WANTED, TWO GOOD FARM hands, one capable of superintending and taking charge of the work of a small farm. Apply at No. 150 Front-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO GO a few miles in the country to attend to the duties about the house and outbuildings; a smart, active boy will have a good home at fair wages. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock to T. D. VANDERVEER, No. 620 5th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire placer pour soigner les enfants et coudre pouvant. Produire de bont renseignement. S'addresser No. 9 Watts-st.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE PERSONNE FRANçaise, Protestante, pour soigner un enfant et coudre; elle faut apporter les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser No. 5 East 27th-st., entre neuf heur et mide.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Pailliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting as follows:

340 quarter casks Brandy, 565 eighth do., 4 half do., 108 bbls. do., 25 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 170 bags Java Coffee, 368 bags Rio Coffee, 500 cases Sardines, 400 cases Sherry Wine, 72 chests Tea, 18 cases Gin, 100 cans Paint, 46 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trace Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 8 casks Sad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.

Just arrived from France, ex ship *Germania*, to be PEREMPTORILY SOLD on FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.: FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS. SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAU'S PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES. ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS TOILET ARTICLES,

and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 22 and 23, at 11 o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, No. 158 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 21st. The above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO.

HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

CARGO OF STEAMSHIP CIRCASIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Oct. 9, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 8 Murray-st., THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., that portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circasian* consisting of hardware, dry goods, medicines, &c., &c.

Catalogues and samples the day before the sale, at HIRAM BENNER'S, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park place store.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale. Balance on Thursday, the 30th.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, a large and extensive stock of dry goods, consisting of black, plaid, and fancy dress silks, French merinos, delaines, paramattas, alpaccas, prints, ginghams, white and unbleached muslin, shirtings, sheetings, flannels, &c., linens, dimity, cambric muslins, silesias, linings, jaconets, and Swiss muslins, Victoria and Bishop's lawn, brilliants, curtain lace, also ladies' fine lace and cambric sets, chemisetts, collars, kid, lisle, thread and other gloves, black and fancy parasols and umbrellas; a large lot of ribbons, trimmings, embroideries, laces, buttons, cords, and a general assortment of other goods in the line too numerous to mention. Catalogues at sale. By order of assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, SEGARS, &c.—Henry H. Leeds & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., special and important sale of an extensive and valuable stock of very choice old Wines, Brandies, Segars, &c., the property of an importer declining business, all of which are guaranteed pure, and of strictly first quality. It comprises very superior London Dock Brandies, Pale and Dark, various vintages, varying from 1825 to 1860; Sherries, Pale, Brown, and Golden, from the same source; Madeiras and Ports; do. extra old White do.; Champagnes, Clarets, and Hocks; old Jamaica, St. Croix and Leeward Island Rums of the very finest quality, via the London Docks; English and Holland Gins, Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whisky do., in puncheons. The above stock is in bottle cases, demijohns, and casks, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, a line of very old Reserve Brown Sherry (Pemartin's,) several lines of extra choice Whiskeys, Brandies, Wines, &c., not enumerated above.

Also, about 50,000 Havana Cigars, consisting of Conchas, Breva, Prensados, Londres, Yarzuelas, &c. To be sold without reserve. The above goods all belong to this stock. Positively no others admitted.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By D. W. IVES & CO., at the marble building, No. 625 Broadway, near Houston st., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Oct. 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, a very elegant and well assorted stock of rich and plain furniture, made for the best class of retail trade, and entirely worthy the inspection and confidence of purchasers. The goods include some elegant rosewood and walnut chamber furniture of a high class and beautifully made; also oak enameled and mahogany chamber furniture, parlor suites in brocatel and reps, etageres, centre tables, fancy tables, and chairs, lounges, oak and walnut buffets, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, secretary book-cases, library do., dining-room and library suits in reps, hallstands, chairs, tables, &c. We confidently recommend these goods, and assure the public that in every instance they will be sold to the highest bidder. On exhibition day and evening until sale. Packing if required. Catalogues day before sale.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of ancient and modern Oil Paintings, about seventy in number, to which we invite the attention of connoisseurs. The paintings will be on exhibition two days before sale, and comprise a Holy Family, attributed to Giulio Romano, of whose work it is a fine example; Landscape by Vanderheyden; a small Interior, copy from Rembrandt; Figures by Louis Cranach; Moonlight by Van Ness; Landscape by Kuntze, and other works by Kessler, Nicolai, Schaumberg, Williams, L. Redig, Morin, Didleart, and De Vylder. These paintings are many of them of a high order, and are to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues the day before sale.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, IN ELEGANT FRAMES.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his gallery, adjoining salesroom No. 11 Nassau-st., a large collection of modern oil-paintings, in elaborate frames, comprising the works of Heckking, Brewerton, Aneill, Coe, Baron, Francois, Browere and others.

The above paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 22, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made furniture, viz.: Parlor suites of various styles, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, buffets, armoire-a-glace, wardrobes, extension dining tables, work and fancy tables, lounges, chairs, &c. The whole to be positively sold for cash.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WILLOUGHBY-STREET, BROOKLYN.—WM. M. LITTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12 M., house No. 99 Willoughby-st., near Gold-st.; will positively be sold for cash; house in good order. By order of the Executors. Particulars at the auction room.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will consist in part of men's, boys' and youth's heavy boots, women's Congress gaiters; also children's shoes and copper nailed work of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT ON WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKLYN.—WM. M. LITTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1862, at No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12 M., house No. 99 Willoughby-st., near Gold, will be sold for cash. House in good order. By order of the executors. Particulars by applying to the Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE—If sold immediately. Ill health causes selling; is worth $8,000; now pays over $100 per week; is pleasant, genteel, safe and increasing. Full particulars by addressing or inquiring at office of the Institute, southwest corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

$500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a light, genteel and exceedingly profitable office business, located on Broadway, making money now, and can be largely increased; association unexceptionable. BROWN & DEMING, No. 93 Broadway.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A controlling interest in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Paterson. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a tea and coffee store in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where a good cash business can be done. For particulars, inquire at No. 285 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or No. 207 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, CORNER STORE IN the best part of 9th-av.; handsome fixtures, low rent and at a reasonable price. Address DRUG-STORE, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS—A VALUABLE medical patent, with privilege of practice. Address, with full name, B., Box No. 3,55[illegible] Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.
Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.
TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 86 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price 25 and 40 cents each; $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, } Executors.
au27-law6mW* JAMES HEALEY, }

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan:
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.
Seventeen Members of Assembly
Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.
Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York, ss.*:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.
Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.
TERENCE FARLEY, } Special Committee.
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleeker and Bedford-streets.
Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.
Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and
Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.
Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.—THE Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. An ordinance relative to the storage of petroleum oil, kerosene, and naptha, within the fire limits of the City, will be considered, and all parties interested are hereby invited to attend.
ALEX. FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the name of WHEELER & HART, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
The unsettled business of the late firm will be transacted by JOHN C. HART, who is authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation, LUCIEN F. WHEELER having transferred all his interest in said business to JOHN C. HART. (Signed) L. F. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. J. C. HART.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the subscriber, under his own name, at the old stand, No. 20 Beekman-st. JOHN C. HART.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY sold out all his right, title and interest in the concern of M. CRANE & CO., slaughterers and packers, located at Nos. 204 and 206 West 40th-st., to WM. H. HULL, to take effect from Sept. 1, 1862. C. CRANDALL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of M. W. DEAN & CO. was dissolved by its own limitation Jan. 1, 1862. Either partner will sign in liquidation. M. W. DEAN,
G. C. CAULDWELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:
ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000
ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.	
No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer, BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

CHILD LOST.—A CHILD NAMED FREDDY FRYE, about six years of age; left home some time on Monday: will be easily recognized, having lost his front teeth. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery. J. E. ROCKWELL, No. 395 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,494, of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, of one hundred shares, issued to Thompson & Hunter, Dec. 21, 1861. All persons are cautioned against buying the above-named certificate, as transfer has been stopped.
WILLARD & MAXWELL, No. 36 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.
STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.
The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,
[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.
MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER,
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE, } Trustees and Attor'ys.
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, OFFICE NO. 6 Broad-st., New-York, broker for the purchase and sale of Government, State, and other securities, demand notes, gold, &c. Loans negotiated on first-class collaterals.
Refers, by permission, to Ed. H. Arthur, President Union Bank; J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank; Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bank New-York; R. H. Lowry, Cashier Bank Republic; Messrs. Colgate & Hoffman; Read, Drexel & Co., Thompson Bros., Livermore, Clews & Co., Van Vleck & Tucker, P. M. Myers & Co., Geo. D. Arthur & Co., N. Holmes & Sons, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., Washington, D. C.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 15 NASSAU-ST.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.
AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next. O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the unassented securities of the above (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) Road are requested to call on me at No. 60 Wall-st.
E. R. MEADE.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
OCT. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGE, &c.—A GENTLEMAN having a pair of horses, carriage, sleigh, &c., is desirous of meeting with a gentleman who will pay for their stabling during the Winter, with the privilege of an equal use of them. A quite reliable party may address McCLELLAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO hire for the Winter, a pair of horses and a carriage, in good order, for private use. The coachman of the owner would be employed, if desired. References of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address A. B., Box No. 81 5th-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LIGHT COUPE, suitable for one horse, but little used; for sale at a bargain. Can be seen at FORD BROTHERS' carriage manufactory, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st., New-York.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER—By the advertiser, who has superior feed and accommodations. First-class references given. Apply at No. 117 Fulton-st., first story.

TRUCK AND HORSES WANTED.—ANY one having a sound pair of Canadian or Vermont horses and truck in good order, may address, stating particulars and price, Box No. 4,618 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 62 West 46th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st.
Doors open at 7¼, begins at 8.
WEDNESDAY,
OLD COMEDY NIGHT.
O'KEEFE'S VERY POPULAY PLAY,
(Last time for the present,)
With
New Scenery, by Isherwood,
New Dresses,
And a Great Cast,
WILD OATS.

Rover	Mr. Lester Wallack
John Dory	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir George Thunder	Mr. Mark Smith
Harry Thunder	Mr. Floyd
Sim	Mr. John Sefton
Ephraim Smooth	Mr. Young
Farmer Gammon	Mr. Geo. Holland
Banks	Mr. Norton
Lady Amaranth	Mrs. Hoey
Jane Gammon	Mrs. Mary Gannon
Amelia	Mrs. John Sefton

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,)
Third night of the new and very successful comedy of BOSOM FRIENDS,
which has attracted delighted, crowded and overflowing audiences.
FRIDAY—First time this season, THE HEIR AT LAW.
SATURDAY—Fourth night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
Due notice will be given of the revival of Central Park and the next representations of favorite old comedies.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY .... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday .... Oct. 25.
KANGAROO .... Saturday .... Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Nov. 8.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IVON SANSER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.
Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.
THE SIXTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His third appearance this season as
SPARTACUS,
in the great American tragedy of the Gladiator.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH AS PHASARIUS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1862,
Will be produced Dr. Bird's tragedy,
THE GLADIATOR.
EDWIN FORREST AS SPARTACUS.

Crassus, the Roman Prætor	Mr. H. R. Shewell
Phasarius, brother to Spartacus	Mr. J. McCullough
Julia, niece to Crassus	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senona, wife of Spartacus	Mad. Ponisi
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MR. HACKETT,
SATURDAY NEXT.
In consequence of the numerous inquiries when Mr. Edwin Forrest will again appear in his great character,
"THE CARDINAL DUKE,"
in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the drama will be repeated once a week until further notice.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.
Unabated desire of
THE PUBLIC,
THE PRESS
AND THE
MUSICAL PROFESSION,
To hear the great Pianist. His concerts in Boston, Philadelphia and New-York crowded to overflowing. The second concert of the second series will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
On this occasion
Mr. GOTTSCHALK and Mr. SANDERSON
Will repeat their celebrated Duett for two Pianos, the OVEERTURE TO WILLIAM TELL,
And which has created so much enthusiasm at the previous concerts.
The following artists will also assist Mr. Gottschalk:
MME. GŒSSEL—Her first appearance.
Second appearance of the new Tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Pupil of
SIGNOR ABELLA,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. F. EBEN,
Mr. H. C. TIMMS, and others.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra; private boxes, for five persons, $6.
Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON respectfully announces the continuance for
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
except one, of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in his great character of
RICHELIEU.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) he will fulfill his promise to the very many solicitous for his representation of
RICHARD III.
FRIDAY— RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY— RICHELIEU.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
AT THE
City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24.
PROMENADE CONCERT EACH EVENING BY DODWORTH'S BAND.
Tickets 50 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—SIXTH WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Just introduced, a new wedding envelope and new shaped card.

ALBUMS AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR fifty pictures, worth $4, retailed at $3 50; worth $3, for $2 75. At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK
OF
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
Which was received last week with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT.
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
forming a succession of romance and passion that none but this great master of the dramatic art has ever effected.
Many of the scenes electrify the audience, as
THE GRAND AVALANCHE OF SNOW
THE BURIED HUT.
THE IMPERILED DAUGHTER.
THE ANXIOUS AND DISTRESSED FATHER,
which is exhibited in the breathless suspense, followed by
OUTBURSTS OF TERRIFIC APPLAUSE.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.
LIVING UNION GENERALS.
The manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS:
Gen. HALLECK, Gen. McCLELLAN,
Gen. BANKS, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. POPE,
Gen. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous rebels, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
They are all in full costume, by the celebrated costumer R. Walker, Esq. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
All of which are to be seen at all hours, with
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH
SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
FIRST NIGHT OF THE BEDOMIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.
ANOTHER GRAND DAY.
THE WONDERFUL HORSE, GENERAL BUTLER, AND THE SPLENDID TROTTER ROCKINGHAM.
These famous horses, whose match on Friday last eventuated in the best trot ever seen on Long Island, will go in their second engagement on Friday, Oct. 24. This is in harness, mile heats, three in five, for $1,000. Preparations to accommodate the great numbers expected will be made; and the start will take place punctually at 2½, from the old stand.
The races between these famous geldings are play or pay, and nothing could be finer than their first contest. A repetition of the pleasure and excitement it afforded may be calculated on, and it is probable that in Friday's race, or the one to follow it,
THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD WILL BE BEATEN.
Boats from James'-slip at 2 o'clock, connecting with a special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Boats from 34th-st. every five minutes.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons; soirées every second Wednesday evening. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Class for ladies commencing WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.; for gentlemen, TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons to suit applicants. For terms, please apply as above.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 758 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 102 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability they stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Opening Exhibition, Oct. 28 29, and 30, 1862, on their Fair Grounds at Paterson, N. J. A first-class full mile track, fifty feet wide. Exhibitors of horses, cattle, &c., &c., from other counties and States are invited to compete. Besides the regular premiums for show and speed, *two special premiums for speed* will be given each day, from $25 to $150. For particulars, see large bills, or apply to the Secretary, R. B. CHISWELL, No. 111 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

Comments of the English Press on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Continuation of the Garibaldi Riots in Hyde Park.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALCROW, which left Liverpool at 9½ A. M. on the 7th inst., direct for this port, arrived here last evening. She comes as an extra vessel to accommodate the large amount of cargo offering.

Her advices are not so late by one day as those by the *Bavaria*, published yesterday. We find, however, various matters of interest in our files, which are to the date of sailing.

The *Times*, referring to Mr. CHASE's offer, inviting deposits of gold for forty days, to be repaid in coin with interest at the rate of thirty-six per cent. per annum, regards it as an indication of exhaustion of the Northern finances, which may justify some faint hope of peace. The *Times' City Article* says the news of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, together with that of the arbitrary decree of emancipation, dissolves the last pretexts of Constitutionalism in this country, and establishes the qualified despotic power. It was only on the eleventh of February, last year, that the House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 4, passed a resolution that neither Congress nor the people, nor Government of the Non-Slaveholding States, have a Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery, in any Slaveholding State of the Union. The return of the rate of exchange to the highest point hitherto touched, shows that the delusions excited by the result of the recent Maryland battles have entirely passed away.

There is nothing new in French politics. The Bourse had been active and prices had considerably advanced, but on the 6th there was a reaction. Rentes fell ⅛ ℔ cent., closing at 72, 30.

The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies in July 1863, passed the States General of Holland by a majority of 45 to 7.

The accounts from GARIBALDI were less satisfactory. His sufferings were caused by continually lying in the same position.

In the London money market, the Funds on the 6th opened firm, but closed dull. Consols 93¾@93⅞. Discount market unchanged. Messrs. TODD, NAYLOR & Co., of Liverpool, in the South American trade, had suspended payment; liabilities large.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Comments of the London and Liverpool Journals.

The *Morning Post* treats the message in a sarcastic strain, and says it is scarcely possible to look upon it seriously. "It is evidently," says the *Post*, "a bait thrown out to gain the support of the Abolitionists. It will prove useless. The American people have of late submitted to much, but we do not believe that they will patiently accept of *a degrading despotism dictated by the feeblest and most contemptible of Governments.*" As regards the proclamation of martial law the *Post* says it is prompted, not by Confederate aggression, but by domestic insecurity.

From the London Times, 6th.

President LINCOLN has separated himself from the moderate Republicans, and fully accepted the extreme policy of the violent zealots the party includes without combining with them. *He has played his last card.* He has declared by a proclamation that in all the States that shall not have returned to the Union on the 1st of January the slaves shall after that date be free. It is a political concession to the Abolitionist "wing" of the Republican party. When the Union existed, its Constitution gave no right either to the President alone or to the President and Congress combined to abolish slavery. The Abolitionists assume that the war has conferred the right; emancipation was a "thunderbolt placed in the hands of Mr. LINCOLN with which to destroy the South and all its social organization at a blow. *He has accepted the assumed right, and launched the thunderbolt. But he is without the power to enforce the decree.* The North must conquer every square mile of the Southern States before it can make the proclamation more than waste paper. The policy that has dictated the proclamation is very doubtful. Nothing was needed to deepen the hatred of the South, but if anything could determine it to continue the war to the last extremity it is this decree. The Democrats already denounce it as unconstitutional; the moderate Republicans condemn it as a measure that can have no practical result. It will have no effect on the South, which has long acted as against an Abolitionist Government of the North, and anticipated all it can do by any kind of legislation. In the North itself it is likely to be only another element of confusion. * * *

From the general tenor of the last telegrams, it appears that the Federal Government feels the consequences of the war, and its reverses, in a pressure not so much lightened by the recent success as the easily-excited community of New-York suppose. The first pinch of necessity comes, exactly as European observers predicted, in the Finance Department. The enormous loss of stores and arms in the last few months must be supplied before the new recruits, whether conscripts or volunteers, can be equipped as soldiers. The Government is in want of money. Either the American contractors and manufacturers begin to dislike the produce of Mr. CHASE's printing presses, or cannot furnish supplies fast enough, and they must be purchased abroad, or the interest of loans, raised and expended, has now to be paid in coin. The paper and credit of the Government no longer suffice to meet these demands, and the treasury requires gold. That metal is the first thing that disappears in a time of civil commotion, and in America has been invisible for more than a year. It was with good reason the Pagan mythology described Plutus as the most timid of its divinities. Solid capital dives into the earth and hides itself on the earliest symptoms of political convulsion. It can be drawn from its dark retreats in private hoards or the depths of bank cellars only by the strongest temptation. For ordinary commercial purposes, gold at New-York is at a premium of 20¾ per cent. above the variety of notes and promises to pay that represent it. On this raised market the Washington Treasury comes as a borrower of hard cash. For deposits of gold for 40 days, to be repaid in coin, Mr. CHASE offers interest at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum, and if the war continues, necessities of the same kind will exact even higher terms. The evil day of the Federal tax-gatherer's call on every household is deferred till January next. But even when he begins his work, he must accept the paper currency the Treasury has created, and the Government has to meet expenses that paper will no longer pay. The present state of the American Exchequer forms a humiliating contrast to its practice before this unhappy war. Then the Federal Treasury never received or issued a note, but collected all its revenue, and paid all its outgoings, in solid coin. That was literally the age of gold at Washington, and in less than two years of war it has come to an end. Yet the offer made by the Secretary of the Treasury, as an indication of the exhaustion of the Northern finances, may justify some faint hope of peace.

From the London Star, 6th.

The inevitable day has come at last. There is an end of impossible attempts to restore an organized compromise. Republican institutions and resources are no longer to be employed in the protection of the slave system that has made war upon them. Negro emancipation is formally and definitely adopted as the policy, in war and peace, of the United States. With or without the consent of their owners, the slaves are to be set free. The States in which Slavery exists are to be again invited and enabled to provide for gradual and compensated liberation. Loyal slaveowners in the rebel States are to be entitled to compensation for losses sustained by compulsory emancipation under military law. The States, or parts of States, in rebellion on the 1st of January next, are to be subjected to the Acts of Congress authorizing the confiscation of human chattels as well as of other property. Such is the purport of a proclamation issued by President LINCOLN. * * *

Is not this a gigantic stride in the paths of Christian and civilized progress? Is not here a reason, abundant and unquestionable, why every man to whom personal or political freedom is dear should pray for the success of the Union arms? Hitherto, the sympathy of Europe has been repressed by an uneasy doubt whether the outposts of the Federal armies and the boats' crews of Federal fleets did not drive back with cowering terror the negroes who came out expecting friends and deliverers. *There can now be no more such doubt, and there can be no more withholding of sympathy.* From the banks of the Potomac, where MCCLELLAN and LEE still stand confronting each other in equal strength—through Kentucky, where Federals and Confederates are besieged and besiegers—in Mississippi and in Louisiana, where fighting is imminent, if not actual—in the Carolinas and in Florida, where the war seems about to be renewed,—every Northern soldier or sailor counts now as an armed Abolitionist. The slaves need wait no longer for the signal that their concealed and wary leaders have prudently withheld. In every cane-brake and rice swamp,—among the bales of hoarded cotton and the trees of the pine forests,—the negro may hold his council of war and resolve to strike for freedom. He may safely and wisely forego his vengeance for past wrongs. *His cause is at length the cause of a mighty and resolute people.* The fiat has gone forth, and the heart of humanity will hail its execution. On New Year's Day, 1863, Slavery will cease to defile the American flag, and begin to disappear from the American soil.

The London journals of the 7th, again revert to LINCOLN's proclamation.

The *Times* says it does not pretend to attack Slavery, it *lavishes the threat of a servile rebellion as a means of war against certain States.* Where he has no power, Mr. LINCOLN will set the negroes free. Where he retains power, he will consider them slaves. He proposes to excite the negroes of the Southern plantations to *murder the families of their masters, while they are engaged in the war*—he will run up the river in his gunboats—he will seek the places where the women and children have been trusted to the fidelity of colored domestics.

The *Times*, however, does not think that even now, when Mr. LINCOLN plays his last card, it will prove to be a trump. Pennsylvania desires to sell her manufactures in the South. New-York wishes to be again broker, banker and merchant to the South. This is what the Union means to them. It would not answer the purpose of any of these cities of the North to have the South made a howling wilderness. They want the handling of the millions which are produced by the labor of the black man.

The *Post* thinks peace seems less distant now than it was a month since. The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN topples to its fall, and we cannot doubt that it will be replaced by one which will consult the true interest of the American Nation.

The *Daily News* says that President LINCOLN's proclamation on slave emancipation has not, as far as at present appears, the importance which some persons in England are disposed to attach to it. Like most of the acts of the Executive of the United States, it is feeble and halting.

From the Manchester Guardian, 7th.

The proclamation is evidently nothing more than a compound of "bunkum" on a grand scale, with the swaggering bravado so conspicuous throughout the present war. We have no doubt the President sincerely desires the extinction of Slavery, but he has himself told us that there is a thing he desires more; and, in his address to the Border States, he made it a topic of piteous complaint that, unless they came to his help, he should be obliged to yield to the pressure of the Abolitionists. The proclamation is in one sense a sop thrown to those unreasoning fanatics. But it is also a blustering menace to the South—a threat that if the seceding States do not return within the time of grace, and so disappoint the hopes of their bitter foes, the latter shall enjoy the gratification of seeing them involved in all the horrors of a servile war. Doubtless the South will laugh at the idle menace. In its territories President LINCOLN has no authority except in the few spots occupied by his troops, and experience has already shown that the slaves have no notion of accepting his invitation to rise against their masters. But the harmlessness of the proclamation does not excuse its utter want of principle, and if its concoctors expected it to produce a favorable impression in Europe, there is one simple answer to them.—It is too late. If, when war first became inevitable, the Cabinet at Washington had announced that, having been forced to that fatal issue, it would not lay down its arms until the Union was restored on terms providing for the gradual extinction of Slavery, it might have made it difficult for free nations to sympathize with the South. But then the Border States would have been lost, and the civil war might have extended to the North itself. The President experienced the proverbial fate attending an attempt to sit upon two stools. It is now too late for him to make a choice, and on the strength of it to claim the respect of the world. And his new proclamation does not even announce a choice. It still leaves the door open for a reconstruction of the Union, without the slightest practical effort to reduce the power of Slavery. It is impossible not to feel that if the South offered to return at once on being assured of the permanence of its favorite institution, President LINCOLN would joyfully welcome it to his embrace, and we may almost fear that to allure it back he would forget his own pledge to preserve the "Territories" uncontaminated. The fact that his proclamation once more brings forward that scheme of negro colonization which was denounced with such indignant eloquence in a letter we lately transferred to these columns will not make it more palatable in Europe. We can appreciate the difficulties of the situation, but they are difficulties due to a persistence in a false policy, and must not be overcome by injustice.

The real value of the proclamation is perhaps best shown by the very small sensation which it appears to have caused at New-York. Plainly no effects are expected from it in that quarter.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 7.

Has the proclamation been issued in reference to a knowledge of the state of things in Richmond and in the Confederate camp? Has Mr. LINCOLN persuaded himself that the recent victories, the augmented forces in the field, and the moral force which he has called to the aid of his army, will induce the Secessionist leaders to ask for a compromise? The probability is, however, that if this be his calculation, he is mistaken; yet it is impossible to consider carefully the nature of his proclamation without wishing that means could be found to prevent the terrible results *which are certain to follow the publication of this proclamation in the Slave States.*

Garibaldian Riots in Hyde Park

Hyde-park yesterday was the scene of a riot far exceeding in magnitude and in its serious consequences that which took place on the previous Sunday. In consequence of the interruption there was to the meeting of sympathy with GARIBALDI by a body of Irish roughs, and who succeeded in thwarting the object of its conveners, large bodies of working-men had given notice to the committee that they intended being present in the park yesterday and supporting them at all hazards. The committee, not feeling justified in incurring the responsibility of calling a second meeting for yesterday, when a collision was likely to ensue, determined to abandon their intention to hold the meeting, and during last week issued a notice to that effect. The publicity given through the Press to last Sunday's proceedings, however, combined with the fact that the abandonment of the meeting had not become generally known, caused an immense assemblage in the park yesterday. Before 2 o'clock all the principal thoroughfares leading to Hyde Park were crowded with persons proceeding toward it, many of them carrying thick sticks, and by 3 o'clock the police on duty estimated that at least 100,000 persons had passed through the park gates. As on the previous Sunday, the mound of earth near the marble arch was the centre of attraction, and at an early hour of the afternoon it was taken possession of by a body of about three hundred Irish laborers, armed with bludgeons, who at once raised the cry of "Three cheers for the Pope, and down with GARIBALDI." Immediately surrounding this mound were stationed about 500 more of the same class similarly armed, and who openly expressed their intention to oppose by force any meeting being held in favor of GARIBALDI. It soon became rumored through the crowd that the Committee did not intend holding any meeting, and while many approved of this decision, by far the greater number expressed much disappointment. On its becoming known to the Irish party on and about the mound, they set up a loud shout, and began taunting the Garibaldian party for their cowardice. A working man who, unperceived by the Irish, had made his way on to the mound, here rushed to the front, and, waving his hat, and holding aloft a board with the name of GARIBALDI painted upon it, called upon the vast mass of people in front and around the mound to give three cheers for the Italian patriot, which appeal was responded to by a tremendous burst of cheering from the assembled thousands. In an instant a dozen of the Irish bludgeons rattled about the head of the Garibaldian champion, and he was hurled from the mound bleeding profusely. This was the first act of violence committed, and was followed by a desperate rush of the Garibaldians upon the Irishmen, who, from the advantageous position they held, their determination, and the free use of their cudgels, succeeded in beating back their assailants, but few of whom had anything but Nature's weapons at their command. Just at this time a body of powerful Irish laborers and others came upon the ground, all armed with sticks, and fought their way up to their countrymen, who, thus reinforced, and emboldened by their recent triumph, with loud hurrahs for the Pope, made a desperate rush amidst the crowd, knocking down indiscriminately, men, women, and children, amongst others two or three soldiers of the Guards, who seemed an especial object of dislike to the Irishmen. The Garibaldians, irritated at this cowardly and ruffianly attack, and headed by about twenty soldiers, who had rushed to the aid of their comrades, then fought their way up to the mound, and after a severe struggle with the Irishmen ranged around its base, succeeded in obtaining a footing upon it. The scene now became one of great excitement. The soldiers, who were armed with sticks supplied them by the crowd, amid the cheering of the Garibaldians and the yells and shouting of the Irish, laid about them with unsparing vigor. The blows from the sticks resounded on all sides, and blood began to flow freely from the heads of both parties. Each soldier had at least a dozen assailants to contend with, many of whom were evidently expert at the use of their weapons, and possessed of sufficient bulldog ferocity to make them most formidable opponents. At least a dozen men were lying at this time bleeding and senseless on the top of the mound, and the soldiers were on the point of being overpowered by numbers, when about half a dozen of the Life Guards, about the same number of the Third Buffs, followed by a body of at least fifty working men with sticks and umbrellas, rushed on to the mound and turned the tide of victory. After a terrific *melée* of about five minutes the Irish gave way, and made a precipitate retreat from their position. One soldier of the Third Buffs, a short thickset man, armed with a piece of park rail, knocked down six of the Irishmen in succession, receiving in return a severe wound in the forehead. As the Irishmen were beaten from the mound, the people below seized upon those who had made themselves most conspicuous, and dragged them to the outskirts of the crowd, and gave them in charge to the policemen, several of whom were there stationed, but with orders not to interfere unless under the personal orders of the Commissioner. Those who were identified as having taken an active part in the first onslaught upon the people were at once taken off to the Station-house. The Garibaldians and the solders being now in possession of the mound, one of the soldiers was hoisted on the shoulders of his comrades, and said if any of the Committee were present who called the meeting last Sunday, and wished to propose a resolution in favor of GARIBALDI, the soldiers would form a circle around the mound, and guarantee them a hearing. No one, however, responded to this appeal, but it gave rise to one of the greatest bursts of cheers that ever resounded in Hyde Park, followed by more cheers for the army. The Irish, now driven from the mound, and rendered perfectly infuriate by their defeat in that quarter, formed themselves into several detached bodies of about 200 each, and forcing their way into the crowd in different directions, began striking at all within their reach. It was estimated that there was at this time 200,000 people assembled, and the wishes of one portion of the crowd to escape the blows of these ruffians, the determined stand made against them by other portions, the shouts of the men, the shrieks of the women, and the cries of the juveniles, presented a scene of the most alarming description. Sticks were being used, and stones were flying in all directions, and at least 2,000 people were battling in different parts of the park. In some cases knives were used, and several persons were taken off the ground who had been stabbed. About 500 soldiers were now mixed up in the crowd, great numbers of whom were fighting against the Irishmen, who at last were overpowed, and fled in all directions, many of them meeting with knots of Garibaldians, by whom they were severely maltreated. Sir R. MAYNE and Capt. HARRIS, the Commissioners of Police, now came upon the ground, and it getting dusk, and seeing the alarming state of affairs, dispatched a constable to the Wellington Barracks for a strong picket of the Fusileers, about fifty of whom, under the command of an officer, but without arms, speedily attended, one party taking possession of the mound, and the other ordering the soldiers into barracks. A strong body of the Division of Police, who had been kept in reserve in the Marble-Arch, were also brought on the ground under the command of Capt. HARRIS. These measures combined with the retreat of the Irishmen, and the approach of dusk, put a stop to the proceedings, and the people gradually left the park, which became quite cleared by 8 o'clock. A large number of persons were severely injured during the afternoon, and the various surgeries in the neighborhood were crowded with parties waiting to have their wounds dressed. It is to be hoped the authorities will take measures to prevent any repetition of these disgraceful doings next Sunday.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Demonstrations by Guerrillas on the Mississippi, &c.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The steamer *Colorella* was fired into by the rebels on Saturday morning, thirty miles below Memphis, and one man wounded.

The same evening the steamer *Gladiator* was attacked by a band of rebels while loading cotton twenty-five miles below Memphis, and two persons killed and seven wounded. The rebels then fired the boat, but the flames were extinguished without doing much damage, and the boat escaped.

The rebels continue to burn cotton in the neighborhood of Memphis.

It is said that PRICE has been reinforced recently by 15,000 Texans, and more arriving daily.

A steamer from Commerce reports all quiet there. The rebels sacked the town and carried off $3,000 worth of goods and a number of horses.

A report is in circulation here to-night that the rebels have attacked and captured Island No. Ten. The report is not traceable to any reliable source.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Dispatches received at headquarters from Helena, Ark., to the 17th inst., report all quiet, and the fortifications nearly completed.

The rebel Gen. HOLMES had sent to Gen. CARR, under a flag of truce, a communication falsely assuming that the United States Government, or its General had engaged in arming negroes in Arkansas, to which course Gen. HOLMES entered an emphatic protest. General CARR promptly responded, telling him that neither the General Government nor its agents had armed negroes; on the contrary, the Federal troops had been employed in disarming the negroes, and while so employed were attacked and a portion of them captured by guerrillas. Gen. CARR adds; "Whatever may be the policy of my Commanding officer and the Government, I shall cheerfully follow it out."

In a skirmish on the 11th, twelve miles west of Helena, the National forces captured the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first Texas Regiment and twelve privates. The enemy's further loss is unknown. Major RECTOR, of the Fourth Iowa was taken prisoner, and we had four killed, six wounded, and fourteen missing.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 21—11:30 P. M.

Gen. DUMONT passed through here this evening, *en route* for Indianapolis.

One hundred and fifty rebel prisoners from Frankfort and Lexington, and 300 paroled Federal prisoners from Cox's Creek, have arrived here. They left at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and up to 2 this afternoon, had nothing to eat, MORGAN having destroyed all the captured provisions that he could not take away. MORGAN's men changed clothes with many of our prisoners, and his band are said now to be clothed in Federal uniforms.

Doubtful rumors say that the bridges over Rolling Fork and Bacon Creek have been destroyed by the rebels.

Eight Commissioners sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission, who were captured near Cox's Creek, have arrived here. MORGAN's men took all their supplies.

On Monday morning, the rebels at Cox's Creek captured Capt. T. B. LEWIS, Postmaster of Gen. WOOD's Division, with all his mails, containing several thousand letters. They took out the money therein, and destroyed the letters.

Lieuts. NEFF, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and CHOATE, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, have arrived, *en route* northward. They were captured near Bardstown on Monday, and paroled, while proceeding to join their respective regiments, after having been out on Government service.

Lieut. CHOATE had two commissions from Gov. TODD, for transmission, one of which was for Col. ANDERSON, Sixth Ohio Infantry, on the back of which MORGAN indorsed, "Approved, JOHN H. MORGAN, Oct. 20, 1862."

These gentlemen say that MORGAN's men entered Elizabethtown on Monday, and broke open the post-office, and were then driven out by two Federal regiments. His force is at Lebanon.

RELEASE OF GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 21—11½ P. M.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, who killed Gen. NELSON, has been released from arrest, and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati, and left here this morning.

Gen. Fremont in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The friends of Gen. FREMONT last night welcomed his return to this City in a grand serenade. From four to five thousand people were present, and the reception was, in every respect, cordial and enthusiastic. In response to repeated calls, the General made a few remarks, referring to his former visits to this city, stating that the principal object of his visit now, was to be present at the trial of his friend and fellow-soldier Gen. MCKINSTRY, believing as he did that the assaults upon him were made solely because he felt an honorable duty to stand by the side of his chief.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT'S OPINIONS.

Another Letter on the Subject of the Rebellion.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 21

Early in the last year, when civil war seemed impending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. SCOTT, then at the head of the army, wrote two papers, containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and duties which devolved on the Government in the momentous conjuncture. These two papers were subsequently lent to many friends to read, and one of them has recently been published, without the writer's consent, evidently for a party purpose. As the illustrious Old Warrior professes to belong to no party, other than that of the National Union, he has deemed it proper to give to the public himself the second of the papers referred to, lest it also might find its unauthorized way into print. He has, therefore, forwarded it to us for insertion in the *National Intelligencer*, having added to it a few explanatory "notes," which the lapse of time seemed to render proper.

The paper now submitted to the public by Gen. SCOTT throws a flood of light on the history of the rebellion in its incipient stages, and will inspire every reader with deep interest. It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the wise and watchful General-in-Chief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the Government to garrison and secure the Southern forts against every possible attack; and it discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which, it is now evident, resulted from the indecision of the Executive, misled, doubtless by the treachery of the Secretary of War, if not in other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced and abused confidence. This paper, we may add, must have the effect, with every candid mind, of vindicating the character of the illustrious veteran General himself from imputations with which he has been recently assailed by presses whose standard of merit is regulated only by party tests.

Communicated to the Editors for Publication.

SOUTHERN FORTS—A SUMMARY, ETC.

Oct. 30, 1860, I emphatically called the attention of the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the forts below the principal commercial cities of the Southern States, including, by name, the forts in Pensacola harbor. Oct. 31, I suggested to the Secretary of War that a circular should be sent at once to such of those forts as had garrisons, to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. [*See my "Views," since printed.*]

After a long confinement to my bed in New-York I came to this city (Washington) Dec. 12. Next day I personally urged upon the Secretary of War the same views, viz.: strong garrisons in Southern forts—those of Charleston and Pensacola harbor, at once; those on Mobile Bay and the Mississippi, below New-Orleans, next, &c., &c. I again pointed out the organized companies and the recruits at the principal dépôts available for the purpose. The Secretary did not concur in any of my views, when I begged him to procure for me an early interview with the President, that I might make one effort more to save the forts and the Union.

By appointment the Secretary accompanied me to the President, December 15, when the same topics, secessionism, &c., were again pretty fully discussed. There being at the moment (in the opinion of the President) no danger of an early secession, beyond South Carolina, the President in reply to my arguments for immediately reinforcing Fort Moultrie and sending a garrison to Fort Sumter, said:

"The time has not arrived for doing so; that he should wait the action of the Convention of South Carolina, in the expectation that a commission would be appointed and sent to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the secession of the State and the property of the United States held within its limits; and that if Congress should decide against the secession, then he would send a reinforcement and telegraph the commanding officer (Major ANDERSON) of Fort Moultrie to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack."

And the Secretary, with animation, added:

"We have a vessel of war (the *Brooklyn*) held in readiness at Norfolk, and he would then send three hundred men in her from Fort Monroe to Charleston."

To which I replied, first, that so many men could not be withdrawn from that garrison, but could be taken from New-York. Next, that it would then be too late, as the South Carolina Commissioners would then have the game in their hands, by first using and then cutting the wires; that as there was not a soldier in Fort Sumter, any handful of armed secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c., &c.

Here the remark may be permitted, that if the Secretary's three hundred men had then, or some time later, been sent to Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, *both* would now have been in the possession of the United States, and not a battery below them could have been erected by the Secessionists; consequently the access to these forts from the sea would now (the end of March) be unobstructed and free.*

The same day, Dec. 15, I wrote the following note:

"Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this note, what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the President.

"Long *prior* to the *Force bill*, (March 2, 1833,) *prior* to the issue of his proclamation, and in part *prior* to the passage of the ordinance of Nullification, President JACKSON, under the act of March 3, 1807, 'authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces,' caused reinforcements to be sent to Fort Moultrie, and a sloop-of-war (the *Natchez*,) with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charleston harbor, in order, 1, to prevent the seizure of that fort by the Nullifiers, and 2, to enforce the execution of the revenue laws. Gen. SCOTT himself arrived at Charleston the day after the passage of the ordinance of Nullification, and many of the additional companies were then *en route* for the same destination.

"President JACKSON familiarly said, at the time 'that, by the assemblage of those forces, for lawful purposes, *he* was not making war upon South Carolina; but that if South Carolina attacked them, it would be South Carolina that made war upon the United States.'

"Gen. S., who received his first instructions (oral) from the President, in the temporary absence of the Secretary of War, (Gen. CASS,) remembers those expressions well.

"SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15, 1860."

DEC. 28.—Again, after Major ANDERSON had gallantly and wisely thrown his handful of men from Fort Moultrie into Fort Sumter—learning that, on demand of South Carolina, there was great danger he might be ordered by the Secretary back to the less tenable work, or *out* of the harbor—I wrote this note:

"Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT (who has had a bad night, and can scarcely hold up his head this morning) begs to express the hope to the Secretary of War—1. That orders may not be given for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. 2. That one hundred and fifty recruits may instantly be sent from Governor's Island to reinforce that garrison, with ample supplies of ammunition and subsistence, including fresh vegetables, as potatoes, onions, turnips; and, 3. That one or two armed vessels be sent to support the said fort.

"Lieut.-Gen. S. avails himself of this opportunity also to express the hope that the recommendations heretofore made by him to the Secretary of War respecting Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan and Pulaski, and particularly in respect to Forts Pickens and McRae and the Pensacola Navy-yard, in connection with the last two named works, may be reconsidered by the Secretary.

"Lieut.-Gen. S. will further ask the attention of the Secretary to Forts Jefferson and Taylor, which are wholly *National*—being of far greater value even to the most distant points of the Atlantic coast and the people on the upper waters of the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers than to the State of Florida. There is only a feeble company at Key West for the defence of Fort Taylor, and not a soldier in Fort Jefferson to resist a handful of fillibusters or a row-boat of pirates; and the Gulf, soon after the beginning of secession or revolutionary troubles in the adjacent States, will swarm with such nuisances."

DECEMBER 30.—I addressed the President again, as follows:

"Lieutenant-General Scott begs the President of the United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad, and General S. is not well enough to go to church.

"But matters of the highest national importance seem to forbid a moment's delay, and, if misled by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

"Will the President permit Gen. S., without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New-York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence?

"It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow.

"Gen. S. will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for."

The South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted.

I will here close my notice of Fort Sumter by quoting from some of my previous reports.

It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February. In this long delay Fort Moultrie had been rearmed and greatly strengthened in every way by the rebels. Many powerful new land batteries (beside a formidable raft) have been constructed. Hulks, too, have been sunk in the principal channel so as to render access to Fort Sumter from the sea impracticable without first carrying all the lower batteries of the Secessionists. The difficulty of reinforcing has thus been increased ten or twelve fold. First, the late President refused to allow any attempt to be made because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners.

Afterward Secretary HOLT and myself endeavored in vain to obtain a ship of war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger-steamer *Star of the West*. That vessel, but for the hesitation of the master, might, as is generally believed, have delivered at the fort the men and subsistence on board. This attempt at succor failing, I next verbally submitted to the late Cabinet either that succor be sent by ships of war, fighting their way by the batteries, (increasing in strength daily,) or that Major ANDERSON should be left to ameliorate his condition by the muzzles of guns—that is, enforcing supplies by bombardment and by *bringing to* merchant vessels, helping himself, (giving orders for payment,) or, finally, be allowed to evacuate the fort, which, in that case, would be inevitable.

But, before any resolution was taken, the late Secretary of the Navy making difficulties about the want of suitable war vessels, another Commissioner from South Carolina arrived, causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries HOLT and TOUCEY, Capt. WARD, of the navy, and myself—with the knowledge of the President (BUCHANAN)—settled upon the employment, under the Captain, (who was eager for the expedition,) of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey. At that time (late in January) I have but little doubt Capt. WARD would have reached Fort Sumter, with all his vessels. But he was kept back by something like a *truce* or armistice, (made here,) embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c., and this truce lasted to the end of that Administration.

That plan and all others, without a squadron of war ships and a considerable army—competent to take and hold the many formidable batteries below Fort Sumter, and before the exhaustion of its subsistence—having been pronounced, from the change of circumstances, impracticable, by Major ANDERSON, Capt. FOSTER, (Chief Engineer,) and all the other officers of the fort, as well as by Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of Engineers; and, concurring in that opinion, I did not hesitate to advise (March 12) that Major ANDERSON be instructed to evacuate the fort, so long gallantly held by him and his companions, immediately on procuring suitable transportation to take them to New-York. His relative weakness had steadily increased in the last eighteen days.

It was not till Jan. 3 (when the *first* Commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited Oct. 31 was obtained to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts with garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major ANDERSON was not among the admonished, being already straitly beleaguered.)

JAN. 3.—To Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding in Pensacola Harbor:

"The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to prevent the seizure of either of the forts in Pensacola harbor, by surprise or assault, consulting first with the commander of the Navy-yard, who will probably have received instructions to cooperate with you." (This order was signed by Aid-de-Camp LAY.)

It was just before the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard (Jan. 12) that Lieut. SLEMMER, calling upon Commodore ARMSTRONG, obtained the aid of some thirty common seamen or laborers, (but no marines,) which, added to his 46 soldiers, made up his numbers to 76 men, with whom this meritorious officer has since held Fort Pickens, and performed, working night and day, an immense amount of labor in mounting guns, keeping up a strong guard, &c.

Early in January I renewed, as has been seen, my solicitations to be allowed to reinforce Fort Pickens, but a good deal of time was lost in vacillations. First, the President 'thought if no movement is made by the United States Fort McRae will probably not be occupied nor Fort Pickens attacked. In case of movements by the United States, which will doubtless be made known by the wires, there will be corresponding local movements, and the attempt to reinforce will be useless.'—(*Quotation from a note made by Aide-de Camp Lay, about Jan. 12, of the President's reply to a message from me.*) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, *as usual*, of a suitable naval vessel—the *Brooklyn* being long held in reserve at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me. Finally, after I had kept a body of three hundred recruits in New-York Harbor ready for some time—and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarily Fort Pickens and to occupy Fort McRae also—the President, about Jan. 18, permitted that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* should take a single company, ninety men, from Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, and reinforce Lieut. SLEMMER in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighboring fort, McRae.

The *Brooklyn*, with Capt. VOGDES' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about Jan. 22, and, on the 29th, President BUCHANAN having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries HOLT and TOUCEY to instruct, in a joint note, the commanders of the war vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. VOGDES' company unless that fort should be attacked.†

[That joint note I never saw until March 25, but supposed the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it.]

Hearing, however, of the most active preparations for hostilities on the part of the seceders at Pensacola, by the erection of new batteries and arming Fort McRae—that had not a gun mounted when it was seized—during the Peace Convention and since, I brought the subject to the notice of the new Administration, when this note, dated March 12, to Capt. VOGDES, was agreed upon, viz.: "At the first favorable moment you will land with your company, reinforce Fort Pickens, and hold the same till further orders." This order, in duplicate, left New-York by two naval vessels about the middle of March, as the mail and the wires could not be trusted, and detached officers could not be substituted, for two had already been arrested and paroled by the authorities of Pensacola, dispatches taken from one of them, and a third, to escape like treatment, forced to turn back when near that city. Thus those authorities have not ceased to make war upon the United States since the capture by them of the Navy-yard, Jan. 12.

Respectfully submitted, WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1861.

* "The plan invented by Gen. SCOTT to stop secession was like all campaigns devised by him, very able in its details, and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points. Gen. SCOTT desired to transfer the army of the United States to these forts as speedily and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communication between the Government and the fortresses without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody siege. Had SCOTT been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist."—*Part of the eulogy pronounced on Secretary Floyd (who defeated Scott's plans) by the Richmond Examiner, on Floyd's reception at that city.*

† It was not till Jan. 4, that, by the aid of Secretary HOLT, (a strong and loyal man,) I obtained permission to send succor to the feeble garrison of Fort Taylor, Key West, and at the same time a company—Major ARNOLD's, from Boston—to occupy Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island. If this company had been three days later, the fort would have been preoccupied by Floridians. It is known that the rebels had their eyes upon these powerful forts, which govern the commerce of the Mexican Gulf, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of the Mediterranean. With Forts Jefferson and Taylor, the rebels might have purchased an early European recognition.

‡ It was known at the Navy Department that the *Brooklyn*, with Capt. VOGDES on board, would be obliged in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and in rough weather might sometimes be fifty miles off. Indeed, if ten miles at sea, the fort might have been attacked and easily carried before the reinforcements could have reached the beach, in open sea, where alone it could land.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—It has been maintained by experienced managers and artists of long suffering that the days of popular concerts were at an end; that three-decker programmes, with *fantasias* all over them like buttons on a page's coat, were no longer attractive to the public. Mr. HARRISON, in his admirable series of entertainments, goes far to upset this theory. In reviving the palmiest days of miscellaneous music, he has also restored to the concert-room its ancient reputation of being the most harmless place where worldly delights can be enjoyed. Profuseness and excellence were combined with admirable discrimination in last evening's programme. Mr. GOTTSCHALK has seldom been heard to greater advantage, being received, of course, with the usual fervor. A fragment from a Fantasia on "Somnambula," by the Cuban pianist ESPADERO, was the principal novelty, but it hardly justified the expectations excited by its announcement. The composer is said to be a remarkable man, and certainly owes a reputation to Mr. GOTTSCHALK, who never hesitates to speak with enthusiasm of his gifts. The fantasia is sufficient to excite interest, but not to call for further remark. In his own pieces, Mr. GOTTSCHALK was, as usual, inimitable. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS played a couple of solos with superb elegance and clearness, especially a Tarantette, by VIEUXTEMPS. Mr. EBEN was excellent in his flute pieces, and Mad. DE LUSSAN sang with her accustomed tact and skill. Not the least interesting event of the evening was the *début* of Mr. WM. CASTLE, a young American tenor, who possesses an admirable voice, and is evidently destined to assume a leading position in musical circles. In a romanza by MERCADANTE, and a pleasing ballad by Mr. A. WOOD, ("Things that Never Die,") the best qualities of his voice were displayed; both pieces were encored—"La donna e Mobile" being substituted for the first, and "My Pretty Jane" for the second. The latter was the least successful of Mr. CASTLE's efforts, being somewhat too florid and inconsequential for the earnest outpourings of a balladic swain. The gentleman's success, however, was none the less marked and merited. His voice is fresh, powerful, and of good quality, and his future clearly rests with himself.

Taken as a whole, the concerts now being given by Mr. HARRISON, at his beautiful hall, are by far the best that we have had in the City for many years, being as remarkable for their cheapness as their excellence. It is not strange that they are attracting the undivided attention of the musical public, and reversing the theories of management.

Self-Sealing, Stamped, Newspaper Wrapper.

This neat and convenient device, which is now for sale in all the Post-offices, deserves to come into general use. Newspapers, pictorials, pamphlets, magazines, handbills, circulars, engravings, pictures, photographs, sheet music, maps, drawings, envelopes, wrappers, and nearly all kinds of mailable matter in packages or rolls, may be conveniently enclosed in these wrappers, which can be purchased in packages of 25, at the following rates: Five for 6 cents, 25 for 29 cents, 100 for $1 16; or, without the stamps, 5 for 1 cent, 25 for 4 cents, 100 for 16 cents. Any deficiency in the stamps on the wrapper may of course be made good by affixing the additional number necessary.

We are requested to call attention to a communication on chronic diseases.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 20.

Official returns from seventeen counties, comprising more than half the voting population of the State, give SLENKER, Democrat, for Auditor-General, 1,862 majority.

Decision in Regard to Shinplasters.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A decision made in the United States Court today, declares that the law of the United States Congress, prohibiting the issue of "shinplasters" in the States, is unconstitutional.

Thanksgiving-Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The 27th of November next has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for Pennsylvania.

Gen. Devens Accepts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A letter from Gen. DEVENS accepting the Peoples' nomination for Governor of Massachusetts is published this evening.

Base Ball in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The first match in which the Eckford Nine, of Brooklyn, were engaged, came off to-day, the contestants being a Nine from the Olympic, Athletic, Adriatic and Franklin Clubs, unexpectedly selected. The result was: Eckford, 39; Philadelphia, 8. There were thousands in attendance, and great interest was manifested in the game. The Eckford Club, with their hosts, attend the Arch-street Theatre this evening.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York, MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES. Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of COAL OIL FIXTURES. Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY this at the Museum for ladies, children and schools. Performances at 3 o'clock afternoon, and 7½ evening. "Pauvrette" at each. The colored fish, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Jane Duncan, for Antwerp—Charles Stewart and Secretary, (St. John Crookes.)

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Dudley Buck, from Newbern, N. C.—Horace James, Chaplain 25th Mass.; Wm. O. Brown, 25th Mass.; M. G. Reed, Fred. J. Barnard, Lieut. T. J. Baleson, Co. I, 23d Mass.; Lieut. C. O. Fellows, Co. A, 17th Mass.; Richard Berry, of Newbern; Wm. Neats, of U. S. steamer Northerner; Justus Young, of Worcester; John N. Johnson, Drum Major 9th New-York Vols.; W. G. Russell and J. Livingston, of New-York; F. C. Motzlee, of Raleigh, N. C.; Chas. F. Hale, Sergeant-major, and 26 in the steerage.

In bark Morning Star, from St. Jago de Cuba—A. Aquelira, F. Martinez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 18 | Sun sets.... 5 12 | Moon rises... 4 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 47 | Gov. Island. 7 36 | Hell Gate.... 8 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth; S. H. Chuen, Kennedy, Shanghai; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Adelaide, (Ital.,) Chrapair, Cork, Homboe & Co.; Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Dorcas Prince, York, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Benjamin, (Port.,) Rosa, Cork, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Rambler, Packard, Palermo, Metcalf & Duncan; Tahiti, Leeman, Havana, Breit, Son & Co.; Kensington, (Br.,) Corning, London, Brett, Son & Co.; Archillo, Devereaux, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lucy & Paul, (Pruss.,) Sachs, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Elvina Frederika, (Pruss.,) Zebel, Gloucester, W. Salem & Co.; George Durkee, (Br.,) Anderson, Belfast, Thomas James; Agnes, (Brem.,) Seincke, Bremen, Charles Luling; E. Wright, Jr., Doane, New-Orleans, C. Nickerson & Co.

Brigs Lizzie Treat, Crowell, Key West, H. Benner; Susan Duncan, Mitchell, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Peacock, (Br.,) Paon, St. John, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Chesapeake, Bailey, Boston, master; L. & W. Armstrong, Brown, Mayaguez, H. Underwood; G. G. Roberts, (Br.,) Barnes, Falmouth, Brett, Son & Co.; Jane Duncan, (Br.,) Elliott, Antwerp, John Jackson; Peppina B., (Aus.,) Medanich, Hull, Funch, Meinche & Wendt; Garibaldi, (Hol.,) Grose, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Avon, (Br.,) Doughty, Falmouth, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Eclipse, (Swed.,) Peterson, St. Kitts, W. I., Smith, Jones & Co.; W. A. Griffin, Borden, Grenada, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Cox, St. John, P. R., J. F. Whitney & Co.; W. Capes, Van Name, Baltimore, master; Minnehaha, Thomas, Portland, G. L. Hatch; John Adams, Hatch, Providence, G. L. Hatch; J. G. Whipple, Lawson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Armadillo, Chase, Washington, J. L. Ferguson; Templeton, (Br.,) Trott, James E. Ward & Co.; Clifton, (Br.,) Shaw, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nancy, (Br.,) Perry, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Governor, Gardner, Viegas, Amos Bigland.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Hale, Liverpool Oct. 7, with mdse. to John G. Dale. Oct. 9, lat. 51 39, lon. 15 9, passed ship Celestia, Hawes, bound E.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 19th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. ship Courier, W. K. Creesy, Acting Master, commanding, Washington, D. C., 7 ds.

Steam transport Whillden, Rigger, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Gen. Shields, Ward, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Ship Maria, Clark, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Trumbull, Collins, Cadiz 38 ds., with salt to Ralph Post.

Ship Mary Ogden, Hathaway, Bremen 26 ds., in ballast to George Bulkley.

Bark Morning Star, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba Sept. 29, with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Scotland, for New-York. Oct. 19, lat. 38, lon. 73 30, passed a vessel, bottom up; was about 90 feet keel, 150 tons burden, zinc bottom; apparently had been in that situation but a short time. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Northwood, Gerard, Santa Anita, Mexico, Sept. 21, with logwood to F. Alexandre & Son. Oct. 14, south of Hatteras, spoke U. S. steam gunboat R. R. Cuyler, on a cruise.

Bark Sam Shepherd, Jewett, Matanzas 20 ds., in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Wolfe, (Br., of Pictou,) Monroe, Waterford 30 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Huma, (Br., of Hull, Eng.,) Barrett, Hull, Eng., 42 ds., with coal to order.

SAILED—Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall; steam transport Col. Ruger, for Washington.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 21—Arr. ships S. Glover, Calcutta; Oroondates, Trapani, via New-Orleans; bark Gen Lamaire, Port-au-Prince; schr. Nuevo Ex, St. Domingo.

Spoken, &c.

John Averill—bark, from Cardenas for Boston, Oct. 18, off Cape Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Oct. 8, brigs R. S. Hassett, from Portland, dischg.; Winona, from do. do.; Bachelor, (Br.,) hence, dischg.; schr. Laurel, from Frankfort, do.

At Jacmel, Oct. 1, brigs Prince Alfred, Fyatt, for Aux Cayes, to sail Oct. 2; John Bailer, for New-York Oct. 4; schr. Blanche, Delap, do. Oct. 2.

At Aquin Bay, Sept. 30, Br. brig Times, for Boston in 10 ds.

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